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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, 1741.

In the Debate begun in the said Appendix, Page 654, the Motion made by L. Valerius Flaccus, was first opposed by L. Junius Brutus, in a Speech to the Effect as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,



T is an unfortunate State we are fallen into, that every Session of Parliament must be attended with new Laws, or new Clauses in old Laws, for oppressing the industrious Subject, and endangering the Liberties of the Country. It is impossible to levy high Duties upon the Necessaries or Conveniencies of Life, it is impossible to keep up numerous standing Armies, without such Laws, or such Clauses; and yet we have, for twenty Years, been contriving how to continue and increase both. The high Duties we groan under, were introduced for

supporting a heavy and expensive, but necessary war; but how the keeping up of a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace, was introduced, I can no other Way account A for than by supposing, that it was necessary for supporting unpopular, destructive Measures, and a hated Minister. I am surprized to hear the forcible Quartering of Soldiers, upon publick or private Houses, insisted on, as if it were a necessary B Means for the Support of our Government. Sir, if we were to attend strictly to our Constitution, even as it stands at present, we ought, in no Mutiny Bill, to admit of the Quartering of Soldiers, even on Publick-houses, except for a few C Nights, in their March from one Garison to another, or for the first Night after they arrive at the Place designed for their Residence. Tho' we now keep up, tho' we have long kept up a great Number of standing Forces in Time of Peace, yet, properly A

perly speaking, they are no more than is supposed to be necessary for Guards and Garisons; and accordingly, the Resolution annually agreed to in this House is, "That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garisons in Great Britain, for the ensuing Year, shall be such a Number as is then thought necessary." Before the Revolution, we had Guards and Garisons, even in Time of Peace; but before the Revolution, nor for some Years after, we had no Quartering of Soldiers, either upon publick or private Houses, in Time of Peace, without the Consent of the Owner. On the contrary, by an express Law, the latter End of King Charles II's Reign, it was enacted, "That no Officer, military or civil, or other Person, shall quarter or billet any Soldier upon any Inhabitant of this Realm, without his Consent;" which Law stood in force till near the End of the Year 1692, when the first Law was made for quartering Soldiers in Publick-houses.

Before that Year, Sir, our Guards and Garisons, by which, I mean all the Soldiers we had on foot, even in their marching from one Place to another, were obliged to quarter themselves as other Travellers do, in Houses that were willing to receive them; and when they came to any Garison or Place where they were to reside, every Officer and Soldier provided Quarters for himself; in which, I believe, there was no Inconvenience found; for when Soldiers behave civilly, and are agreeable to the People, there will always be Houses enough, either publick or private, that will be glad to receive them for what they are able to pay, unless there be a greater Number of them than the Place can conveniently accommodate. From the Revolution to the Year 1692, we had a Sort of civil

War amongst ourselves, for Ireland was not entirely reduced till the End of the Year 91; and as *inter arma silent leges*, perhaps, during that Time, some Liberties were taken with the Laws, in respect to Quartering or Billeting of Soldiers. But in the Year 92, the domestick Tranquillity of the three Kingdoms being re-established, the Parliament began to think of restoring the Laws to their pristine Force. However, as we were then engaged in a dangerous foreign War, and upon that Account obliged to keep a greater Number of Troops in the Kingdom than usual; and as our Troops were often obliged to march in great Bodies, either from one Place of the Kingdom to another, as Danger threatened, or through the Kingdom in their Way to Flanders, the Parliament saw it would be necessary to provide Quarters for them upon their March, in a different Manner from what had before been allowed by Law; and therefore in the Mutiny Bill for the ensuing Year, which then first began to be intitled, A Bill for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert their Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters, and for the Payment of Quarters, the Clause for quartering Soldiers in Publick-houses, without Consent of the Owner, was introduced, and has ever since remained in all the Mutiny Bills passed, to this very Day; for a favourite Power once granted to the Crown, is seldom recovered by the Subject, without some remarkable Revolution in our Government.

But, by this Clause, as the Act then stood, it was not intended, that Soldiers should be quartered or billeted in the Places appointed for their Residence, even upon Publick-houses, without the Consent of the Owner. At least it was not intended, they should be so quartered for any longer than the first Night after their

their Arrival. That this was the Intention of the Act, is, I think, plain, from the next Clause of the Act, whereby it is enacted, "That Officers and Soldiers billeted, as directed by the preceding Clause, shall pay such reasonable Prices as shall be appointed by the Justices of Peace in their Quarter Sessions; and the Justices are thereby required to set Rates for Provisions, for one or more Nights in their Marching, and for the first Night only in Places appointed for their Residence."

This, I think, Sir, plainly shews, that in Places appointed for the Residence of Soldiers for any Time, neither Officer nor Soldier was to be quartered for more than the first Night, upon any House, publick or private; and the Reason is evident, because, being then settled, if they could not agree with their Landlords where they were first lodged, for a Continuance, they might next Day look out for, and provide new Lodgings or Quarters for themselves. It was not then intended to give any Soldier, and much less an Officer, a Right to lodge in the best Room of an Inn or Ale-house, without paying any Thing for it, and that, perhaps, for a Year, or several Years together. Even when they were upon a March, or for the first Night after their Arrival at the Place appointed for their Residence, they were not to have their Lodging absolutely free; because the Justices were certainly to have a Regard to the Expence and Trouble of lodging them, when they settled the Rates they were to pay for Provisions. The modern Practice of giving every Officer and Soldier a free Lodging in the House where he is quartered, whether he spends any of his Money there or no, and even in the Place where he is appointed to reside, as well as when he is upon a March, would then have been rejected with great

Contempt, if it had been proposed; for it is really laying a Tax upon the Subject, without the Consent of Parliament, at least without any such Consent obtained in a regular Manner, and according to the usual

A Methods of proceeding in Parliament, when the Subjects, or any Part of them, are to be loaded with a new Tax. But, a Foundation being thus laid for obliging our Publick-houses to give free Lodging to the Soldiers for a few Nights in their March, and for the first Night after their Arrival at the Place where they were appointed to reside, a Pretence was from thence taken to insist, that Soldiers were always to be a Load upon our Publick-houses, and to be intitled to have always a free Lodging even in the Places appointed for their Residence. Perhaps the Words of this first Law were left a little doubtful, on purpose to draw this Inference from them; but this was not enough, for in order to give Soldiers a less doubtful Title to this free Lodging for ever, the Words of the Law were afterwards altered, and the Justices were required to set and appoint such reasonable Rates for all necessary Provisions for such Officers and Soldiers, for one or more Nights, in the several Places which they shall come to in their March, or which shall be appointed for their Residence and Quarters.

Thus, Sir, you see what an incroaching Thing an Army is, and, I wish, it did not incroach upon us in any more dangerous Respect. This of free Lodging for Soldiers is now become a continual and settled Tax upon the Publick-houses, in all Places where Soldiers are usually appointed to reside. Every such House has generally one Soldier at least quartered upon it; and if the Landlord does not give his Guest such a Lodging as pleases him, he must pay him such a Sum weekly

as he shall demand, for his furnishing himself with a Lodging. Here in *Westminster* it is by Custom settled at 9*d.* a Week, that is 39*s.* per *Annum*, for a common Soldier; and consequently the Officers, if they should insist on it, might surely demand a great deal more. Is not this, Sir, taxing the Subject? Is it not increasing the Pay of the Soldier, without any proper legal Authority for either? This Tax, Sir, is the more grievous, because of its being raised upon a Part of the People only; and it is the more dangerous, because a Minister may raise it in what Places, and in what Proportions he pleases, and consequently may make it a Handle for oppressing those Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, that do not send him up such Members to this House, as he shall please to direct. But this Handle is not, it seems, sufficient, therefore some new Strength must be added to it; and for this, a Pretence is taken from some Clauses in our late Mutiny Acts, which, I think, can admit of no such Meaning. The Inn-keeper, or Victualler, must now, it is said, furnish the Soldiers quartered upon him, not only with Lodging, but also with Board, both according to the Liking of the Soldier, and yet he is to have no more for both than a Groat a Day, even in Times of the greatest Scarcity. The Soldier may insist upon what Sort of Victuals, and what Quantity he pleases, but let him eat of what he will, or how much he will, the poor Landlord must not charge above a Groat a Day. In Times of Plenty, the Soldier will furnish himself, because he can, perhaps, do it at 2*d.* a Day; but in Times of Scarcity, he will oblige his Landlord to furnish him, because he cannot do it perhaps under 8*d.* a Day. Is this just, Sir? Is it equitable? Is it possible to suppose that an Act of Parliament

should establish such an Imposition?

I do not know, Sir, nor do I much regard, what Opinion the Lawyers may have given; because they generally give their Opinion according as the Case is stated to them; and therefore, when the Case is falsely stated, their Opinion must be wrong. This seems to be the Case at present. The Question is not, what an Inn-keeper or Victualler may demand, if he does furnish the Soldiers quartered upon him with Provisions; for it is plain he cannot demand, at least he cannot recover, more than a Groat a Day; because the Pay-master can stop no more of a Soldier's Pay on that Account; and how the Victualler can otherwise recover it, I believe no Lawyer, nor even a Conjurer can tell. The only Question therefore is, whether an Inn-keeper or Victualler be obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them with Provisions; and this, I think, admits of as little Doubt as the other. He certainly is not obliged to do so, by any express Words in the Mutiny Bill passed last Year. By a Clause in that Bill, as well as many former, the Inn-keeper is obliged to receive the Soldiers quartered upon him: He must let them into his House: He must not shut his Doors against them; but this is all he is obliged to do by that Law: Even his furnishing them with Beds is by that Law left, as it should be, depending upon his Courtesy; and hitherto it has produced no Dispute, nor have the Soldiers been left unaccommodated, except in a few very extraordinary Cases, which can afford no Foundation for any Alteration in the Law.

Both the Instances that have been mentioned, are of this Kind. The Dispute at *Wakefield* I am far from being surprized at; I am surprized, Sir, there were not such Disputes last Winter all over the whole Kingdom,

dom. It was cruel to oblige Inn-keepers to furnish Hay and Straw to the Soldiers Horses, at the Rate of 6*d.* *per Diem*, when Hay and Straw bore such monstrous Prices; nay, when their own Cattle were perhaps dying for Want. The Justices were in the Right to allow 8*d.* Can it be said, that a Trooper or Dragoon could not afford 8*d.* for his Horse, at a Time when there was such a Scarcity of all Sorts of Fodder? Why may not a Trooper or Dragoon live upon 4*d.* as well as a Foot Soldier? Suppose he allowed 8*d.* for his Horse, he had 4*d.* a Day for himself; and with that, or with the worse Fare for himself, he should have been content; especially as he knew, the Scarcity of Fodder could not be of a very long Continuance.

The Affair at *Ledbury* too, Sir, was a Case of a very extraordinary Nature. The People there did not like at that Time to have any Soldiers among them, or at least not so many of them; because they thought themselves oppressed, and knew that the Soldiers were sent there, to prevent their taking their own Way for freeing themselves from that Oppression. I do not say it was wrong to send Soldiers there, or to send such a Number of them; because, whether the People were oppressed or no, they had taken a very wrong Method to free themselves from that Oppression. They had chosen a riotous and tumultuous Way of doing it; and a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood, who had acted the Part of a bold and worthy Magistrate, had not only been insulted by the Mob, but was in Danger of being murdered by them. The People in that Neighbourhood had behaved in a most riotous and obstinate Manner upon that Occasion; but surely the Obstinacy of the People in a particular Corner, and upon a particular Occasion, is not to be pleaded as a Reason for oppressing the whole Kingdom.

The few Disputes that have happened, Sir, in such a long Course of Years, between the Soldiers and the People where they are quartered, is a much stronger Reason for continuing the Law as it is. The Harmony between the Soldiers and People may hitherto be said to have been general: But do not let us depend, Sir, upon the Continuance of this Harmony, if we should begin to keep up a greater Number of Troops, or even if we should continue to keep up the same Number for many Years to come. The People must always suffer many Hardships by the Quartering of Soldiers, and these Hardships must increase or diminish in Proportion as we increase or diminish our standing Army. The People have for many Years expected a Diminution of our Army, and consequently a Diminution of the Hardships they suffer from thence. They have every Year hoped it would be the last, and that the next Year would put an End to most of the Hardships they suffered on Account of our Army. However sharp-sighted our Ministers and Parliament-Men have been, in seeing those Dangers which have all along been pretended as the Reason for keeping up such a numerous standing Army, the People could perceive none of these Dangers, or at least they supposed, that such tremendous Prospects would not regularly present themselves to View every succeeding Winter, and this confirmed them in their annual Hopes, that next Session of Parliament would reduce the Army, and that our regular Troops would at last come really to be, what they are every Year supposed to be by Parliament, nothing but Guards and Garisons, which would of course free all those who do not live in the Purlieus of a Garison, or the Sunshine of a Court, from the Burden of quartering Soldiers.

But,

But, Sir, the People have been so long disappointed in these Expectations, that it is to be feared, they will soon grow desperate. They will despair of ever seeing themselves relieved from the Hardships they groan under, with respect to the Army. The Suspicion will become general, that such a numerous Army is not kept up to protect us against foreign Dangers, or because it is necessary for the just Ends of Government, but because it is necessary for supporting and enforcing the weak or oppressive Measures of an Administration. In this Case, every Corner of the Kingdom will become a *Ledbury*: The Soldiers will become every where hateful to the People, and the People will become despicable in the Eyes of the Soldiers. There will then be no Courtesy, no Harmony between the Soldiers and the Persons upon whom they are quartered. The latter will furnish nothing to their unwelcome Guests, but what they are in the utmost Strictness of Law obliged to furnish; and every Soldier will exact with the utmost Rigour whatever he thinks himself intitled to by Law. This will of course occasion many Broils between the People and the Soldiers, and may at last occasion an Insurrection; which will probably end in a total Reduction of the Army, or in the Establishment of a military Government.

This Consequence, I say, Sir, is to be apprehended even from the Army you have now on Foot, and from the Laws you have now in Force, with regard to the Quartering of Soldiers; but if by new Laws you increase the Demands of the Soldier upon his Quarters, and at the same Time oblige the Persons upon whom he is quartered to answer those Demands, the Approach of this fatal Consequence will be very much accelerated. I say, Sir, if by any new Law you increase

the Demands of the Soldier; for whatever Gentlemen may think, the Soldier's Demands upon his Quarters will be very much increased by what is now proposed. At present he does not think, that his Landlord is obliged to furnish him with Diet and Small Beer at the Rate of a Groat a Day, and therefore he desires no better Fare than may be furnished at that Price; but if you oblige the Landlord to furnish the Soldier with Diet and Small Beer for a Groat a Day, the Soldier will insist upon much better Provisions, and perhaps a greater Quantity too, than what he now cheerfully accepts of. The immediate Consequence of this will be, that a great many of our Inn-keepers and other Publick-houses will give over that Business, and betake themselves to some other Way of Living. This will increase the Burden upon those that continue in the Business, which will soon make many of them follow the same Course; so that at last you may not have, in many Places, a sufficient Number of Publick-houses, for receiving a Party of Soldiers upon their March; and the Consequence of this is, that they must either lie in the Fields, or be quartered upon private Houses. The former they would not submit to, the latter I dread to think of, and therefore I am against the Clause proposed.

Upon this L. Valerius Flaccus stood up again, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN I opened this Affair to you, and gave my Reasons for the Clause I took the Liberty to offer, I told you, that the Case had been lately rendered doubtful, by some Peoples refusing to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with

Diet

Diet and Small Beer, or, indeed, with any Thing else; and that upon this a Law-suit was intended to be commenced, in order to have this Question determined. If there had been any express Words in the Law for obliging Inn-keepers and others to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, at the Rate of a Groat a Day, no such Doubt could ever have arisen; no Man would have been so mad as to have refused it, when the express Words of the Law appeared against him, nor would there have been any Necessity to have troubled you with a new Clause upon this Occasion. But will the Hon. Gentleman say, that nothing is ever comprehended within the Meaning and Intention of a Law, tho' not declared in express Words? This is the very Case now before us: The Question that has arisen, is not upon the express Words, but upon the Meaning and Intention of the Law; and if there was ever any Obligation created or established by Inference from the Meaning and Intention of a Law, I think, there is, from the Meaning and Intention of this Law, a plain Obligation laid upon Inn-keepers and others, to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with a convenient Lodging, at least with as convenient a Lodging as they can afford, and with necessary Provisions, that is to say, Diet and Small Beer, at such a Rate as shall be appointed by the Justices, not exceeding a Groat a Day.

This, Sir, is my Opinion, and in this Opinion I am supported, not only by the Opinion of several eminent Lawyers, but also by as plain Inferences as were ever in this World drawn from any Law. This, I think, will appear evident, if we will but seriously consider the two Clauses, in the last Mutiny Act, which relate to this Question. The first says, "That Soldiers quartered

as aforesaid, shall be received by the Owners of Inns, and other Houses, in which they are allowed to be quartered by that Act; and shall pay such reasonable Prices as shall be appointed from Time to Time by the Justices:" And then, by the same Clause, the Justices are impowered and required to set and appoint reasonable Rates for all necessary Provisions for such Soldiers. Now, Sir, if the Law did not intend to oblige the Inn-keeper to furnish the Soldiers with necessary Provisions, for what End was the Justice obliged to interfere? If the Inn-keeper was to agree to furnish the Soldier with necessary Provisions, he would not certainly agree, unless the Soldier on his Part agreed to pay him such Prices as he insisted on; and, if they two agreed together, what had the Justice to do in the Affair, or why should the Law oblige him to interpose? Nay, his Interposition would signify nothing; for if the Inn-keeper agreed to take less than the Rate appointed by the Justices, they could not prevent his taking less; and, if the Soldier agreed to pay more, they could not prevent his paying it. Therefore, from the Law's requiring the Justices to interpose, I think, it is evident, that it meant to oblige the Inn-keeper to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon him, with necessary Provisions; because, otherwise, the greatest Part of this Clause would be most impertinent and useless.

The other Clause, Sir, which relates to this Question, is that which is intended for securing the Inn-keeper's Payment; and here I must observe, that one of the chief Designs of this Law, as appears from the very Title, is to provide effectually for paying the Quarters of the Army; and how does it provide? By enacting, "That the Pay-master, when he receives the Soldiers Pay, shall give Notice to all Inn-keepers and

and others to bring in their Accounts; and that he shall accept of, and immediately pay those Accounts, before any Part of the Subsistence be distributed to the Soldiers; but with this Proviso, that such Accounts shall not exceed 4*d.* *A* *per Diem* for a Foot Soldier's Diet and Small Beer. Can we suppose that a Law chiefly intended for securing the Payment of the Army's Quarters, would have had such a Proviso, if it had intended, either that the Inn-keeper should have Liberty to charge more, or that the Justices should have a Power to appoint a higher Rate for that Article. To suppose so is, I think, supposing the Law-makers to have been guilty of a very great Absurdity. But the contrary is, in my Opinion, very *C* evident. They wisely considered the utmost a Soldier could allow for Diet and Small Beer; and they restrained both the Inn-keeper and Justice from exceeding that Sum. The Inn-keeper must therefore take care to provide such Diet and Small Beer *D* for his Soldier, as may be afforded for that Price; and this the Soldier must be satisfied with, because he can pay for no better.

Thus, Sir, as to the Question's being without any Doubt, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman that spoke *E* last; and yet, he and I differ very widely in our Opinion. He thinks, it is the Negative Side of the Question that is certain and without any Doubt, and I think, it is the Affirmative. I think, that by a plain Inference from, tho' not by any express Words in the Law, the Inn-keeper is certainly obliged to furnish the Soldier quartered upon him with Diet and Small Beer, at a Groat a Day; and he thinks that, neither from the Words nor the *G* Meaning of the Law, the Inn-keeper can be obliged to furnish the Soldier with Diet and Small Beer, at that or any other Price, but that

if he does furnish him, he can recover no more than a Groat a Day. I shall not therefore say it is a Doubt, because that Word seems to offend, but it is a Difference in Opinion that makes the Clause I have offered necessary; and as we have now the Opportunity before us, I think we ought to determine that Difference, and prevent the Expence of a Law-suit, both to the Publick and to the private Persons that may be concerned. As we are now apprised of this Difference in *B* Opinion, about the Meaning of some of the Clauses in the former Law, I think, it would be a Neglect of Duty in us to revive that Law, without determining that Difference; for, I am sure, we ought *C* not, knowing, to make a Law that must create a Law-suit, and there is nothing more apt to occasion Disputes, and even Broils between the Soldiers and the People upon whom they are quartered, than their differing in Opinion about their *D* respective Rights.

I am so well convinced, Sir, of the Inconveniencies and Dangers that may ensue from leaving this Difference in Opinion subsisting, that I should rather chuse to have it expressly declared, that Inn-keepers shall not be obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them with Diet and Small Beer, than to have it remain in the Uncertainty it is at present. But if you should determine the Question in this Way, I am persuaded no Inn-keeper, *F* Victualler, or other Person, upon whom Soldiers are usually quartered, would furnish them with Provisions at the Rates which they are able to pay. The Justices appointing a certain Rate for Provisions would in that Case signify nothing; because, if *G* the Inn-keeper did not like the Rate appointed by the Justices, he would furnish no Provisions: The Soldier must provide for himself; and

and this might be rendered impossible by a Combination among the Tradesmen and Inhabitants of a Country Town, which Combination would, very probably, be entered into in all Country Towns, and even in Cities, that do not like to have any Soldiers among them. There is, therefore, I think, a Necessity for obliging some Sort of People or other to furnish the Soldiers with necessary Provisions; and none are so proper to be laid under this Obligation as the Persons upon whom they are quartered.

Then, Sir, with regard to what the Soldier is to pay for Diet and Small Beer, you may settle it at what you will, or not settle it at all if you please; but I am very sure, a Soldier cannot pay above a Groat a Day for Diet and Small Beer, because the Subsistence Money actually paid him by the Government, never, or but very seldom, exceeds that Sum: A common Soldier has, indeed, Six-pence a Day allowed him; but then, the Deductions made for Cloathing, for Stockings, Shoes, Shaving, and other Incidents, reduces his Pay to very little above a Groat a Day for his Subsistence. This, therefore, is the highest he can give for Diet and Small Beer; and as a House-keeper may always provide for a single Man lodged in his House, at a cheaper Rate than such single Man can provide for himself, I am convinced, there is not, at present, a Place in England, where a House-keeper may not furnish a Soldier lodged in his House, with Diet and Small Beer, at less than a Groat a Day. In Times of Scarcity, 'tis true, it may be difficult to furnish him with Diet and Small Beer, at a Groat a Day; but, at such Times, the Soldier must take up with the worse Fare; and, as they very seldom happen, they cannot be made a Foundation for any established Regulation. A Fa-

mine may, indeed, arise in the Land: Such a Scarcity of Provisions of all Kinds may happen, as to render it impossible for a Soldier to subsist upon a Groat a Day; but, if any such Calamity should happen in the Country, and should continue for any Time, it would be absolutely necessary for the Government, to make a temporary Addition to the Soldiers Pay; for it is not to be expected, that a Body of Men with Arms in their Hands, will allow themselves to starve. You must enable them to purchase a Subsistence: If you do not, they will take it by Force. You must provide for them by Law: If you do not, they will provide for themselves against Law. If you oblige the Owners of Houses where Soldiers are quartered, to furnish them with Diet and Small Beer at a Groat a Day, it may, in a Time of Scarcity, in some Places, be a Loss to the Owners of such Houses; but that Loss, I hope, will never be general, or of any long Continuance, and consequently can never be so great as to come within the Notice of the Law, for *de minimis non curat Lex*.

I shall grant, Sir, that if such a Scarcity as this were to be of any long Continuance, and no additional Pay given to the Soldiers, in order to enable and oblige them to make an additional Allowance to their Landlords for Diet and Small Beer, it would force many of our Publick-houses to give over their Business, because the Loss they had sustained would disable them from continuing it; but an Inn-keeper, Alehouse-keeper, or Victualler's being at a small Loss for a Week or two in a Year, or for a Month or two in seven, by being obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon him with Diet and Small Beer, will never force him to give over his Business, even tho' our Army were much more numerous than it is; nor will

his being so obliged, occasion any Broils between him and the Soldiers; because, if they should not rest satisfied with such Fare as he may afford them for a Groat a Day, and should, on that Account, be uncivil and troublesome in their Quarters, he may have an easy Remedy, without any Expence, by complaining to the commanding Officer, who must, in order to recommend himself to the Government, be always ready to hear such Complaints, and to give Redress by punishing the Soldier when he deserves it.

From this Consideration it is, Sir, that if any Thing is, by Law, to be left to Courtesy and Civility, it ought, I think, to be left to the Courtesy and Civility of the Soldier rather than his Landlord; because the former may, by martial Law, be punished for Want of Courtesy or Civility, but I know no Law by which the latter can; and, from Experience we find, we have less Reason to accuse Soldiers of Want of Civility, than we have to accuse their Landlords; which may be owing to this very Reason, that the Officers are always at hand, and have a Power to punish Soldiers for any rude Behaviour in their Quarters, whereas, the Persons upon whom they are quartered, are liable to no such Check. In the Affair at *Wakefield*, if it had not been for a most seasonable and prudent Interposition of the commanding Officer, a most dangerous Tumult might have ensued; for the Townsmen had exasperated the Soldiers to such a Degree, that it was with the utmost Difficulty the commanding Officer prevented their coming to Blows; and, if he had not had a great deal of Prudence, as well as great Authority over the Men under his Command, he could not have restrained them from revenging themselves upon some of those Persons

that had used them so ill. I shall, therefore, never be afraid of putting it in the Power of Soldiers, to demand from their Landlords what is necessary for their Subsistence, at such Prices as they can afford to pay; but I am extremely afraid of putting it in the Power of those Persons upon whom Soldiers are quartered, to make it impossible for them to subsist; which will, I think, be the Case, if you do not agree to some such Regulation as I have proposed.

The Hon. Gentleman says, the Cases that have been mentioned are of an extraordinary Nature, and ought not, therefore, to be made a Foundation for altering the Law. Sir, the Case of *Wakefield*, and the Case of *Ledbury*, are not the only two Cases that might be mention'd: In many other Places, as well as there, the Inn-keepers and Alehouse-keepers have refused to furnish the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, or with Fire and the necessary Utensils for dressing their own Provisions; and now the Question is started, I make no Doubt, but that in a short Time the Soldiers will meet with the same Refusal in every Corner of the three Kingdoms. It was never questioned, till very lately, but that an Inn-keeper or Victualler was obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon him with Diet and Small Beer, at such Rates as the Justices should appoint, not exceeding a Groat a Day; but of late they have been by some Lawyers advised, that they are not obliged by Law to do so; and therefore we may expect, that from henceforth, none of them will furnish the Soldiers quartered on them with Diet or Small Beer, or with Firing, Salt, or any Kitchen Utensil for dressing the Provisions they buy for themselves, which, in my Opinion, will make it impossible for the Soldiers to subsist, especially when they are upon

upon a March from one Part of the Kingdom to another; and the necessary Consequence of this will, I think, be a Mutiny in the Army, which I dread much more than any Danger that can arise from obliging Inn-keepers and others, to furnish A the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, at such reasonable Rates as the Justices shall appoint, not exceeding a Groat a Day.

I shall admit, Sir, that it is a little unequal, and will be a Sort of B Hardship upon the Owners of Publick-houses, to oblige them to furnish Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer at a Groat a Day, when Provisions are dear; and yet, to leave it in the Power of the Soldier to furnish himself, or in the Power of C the Justices to make the Owners of such Houses take less, when Provisions are cheap; this, I say, I shall admit to be a Hardship, because in Times of Plenty the Owners of such Houses can have no Opportunity to repair the Loss they suffered in D Times of Scarcity. But, Sir, it is a Hardship arising from publick Necessity, and must therefore be submitted to. Is not the Quartering of Soldiers a Hardship as well as this? And yet no Scruple has ever been made to subject the Owners of E Publick-houses peculiarly to this Hardship. It is a less Hardship upon them, than it would be upon any other Part of the People; and as their Business is more profitable and easy, than most other Sorts of Employments, which People of an F inferior Degree usually betake themselves to, the Parliament wisely, and I think, justly too, resolved, that they alone should bear this Burden, as often as publick Necessities should require. The Inequality, therefore, of this Burden or Tax, if you please G to call it so, is not to be complain'd of; and if the Quartering of Soldiers were made a Handle of for

oppressing any City, Borough, or Corporation in the Kingdom, especially for the Sake of influencing Elections, I make no Doubt, but that we should soon hear a Complaint of it in this House, and upon that Complaint I as little doubt, that the Authors of such Oppression would meet with condign Punishment.

Thus, Sir, as I see no Dangers that can accrue from the Clause I have offered; as I apprehend many Inconveniencies, and even Danger too, from the Law's being left as it is, I must still hope to see what I have taken the Liberty to offer, or some Clause to the same Effect, made a Part of the Bill now under your Consideration.

The next that spoke was Cn. Octavius, whose Speech was to the following Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Obscurity and Uncertainty of the Law now under our Consideration, proceeds from a very natural Cause, a Cause which renders all Laws obscure, that are intended by the Promoters to incroach upon the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the People. By the Laws of *England*, ever since we had such a Thing as an established Constitution, a Man's House is reckoned his Castle; no Stranger, no civil Officer is to enter into it without his Consent, unless he has committed, or is suspected to have committed some Crime. This was the Privilege which every *Englishman* anciently enjoy'd; but Taxes and standing Armies have now deprived most of the Subjects of *England* of this valuable Privilege; and in all the Laws that have been made for this Purpose we may observe an Obscurity, which by Degrees only has been cleared up. At first the Pro-

moters and Contrivers were cautious, lest the Friends of Liberty should perceive the Extent of their Design; and in the Bills they proposed, they express'd themselves obscurely, that afterwards, in the Execution, they might by Interpretation extend the Efficacy of the Law: This raised Doubts and Disputes, and these have generally been cleared up by new or more extensive Incroachments upon the Liberties of the People.

These gradual Incroachments, Sir, are in no Case more apparent than in what relates to the Law now under our Consideration. When this Project of quartering Soldiers upon Publick-houses, without the Consent of the Owners, was first thought of, it would have sounded very harsh in the Ears of an *Englishman*, to have seen a Clause inserted, for compelling the Owners, even of such Houses, to receive such Guests, whether they would or no. The Projectors were therefore obliged to content themselves with a Clause for giving Liberty, not a Power, to Constables and chief Magistrates to quarter Soldiers upon such Houses, and they said they desired this Liberty, only for Soldiers upon a March, and for the first Night of their Arrival in the Places appointed for their Residence. They were forced to suppose, that the Owners of such Houses would willingly receive such Soldiers as were quartered upon them by the Civil Magistrate, but this Supposition they took Care not to have expressed in the Law itself; because if it had been expressed in the Law, it would then have plainly appeared, that there was only a Liberty, which was all they then seemed to ask, granted to the Civil Magistrate, to quarter or billet Soldiers upon Publick-houses, but that he had no Power to compel such Houses to receive them. This was to be left to Custom, because they knew, that few private Men would

like to dispute the Power of their Magistrates; and if any such Dispute should arise, the Projectors trusted to their being able to get it explained in their Favour by some new Clause. Accordingly, Sir, when the Dispute or Question was started, whether the Owner of a Publick-house was obliged to receive the Soldiers quartered upon him by the Civil Magistrate, they at last got that Clause inserted, which has since stood in all Mutiny Bills, whereby it is enacted, "That the Owners of such Houses shall receive the Soldiers so quartered upon them."

Thus, Sir, that which was at first desired as a Liberty only, has since been converted into a Power; and that Liberty or Power which was at first desired to be temporary only, that is to say, to quarter Soldiers for one or more Nights in their marching, and for the first Night only in Places appointed for their Residence, has been since made perpetual, by a very small and imperceptible Alteration in the Words of the Clause. When this Liberty or Power of quartering Soldiers upon Publick-houses, without the Consent of the Owner, was first asked, the Parliament would have been amazed if it had been expressly asked, that Soldiers should always be necessary Inmates in Publick-houses, that they should always have a Lodging at free Cost, even in the Places appointed for their Residence: Such a Proposal the Parliament would then certainly have rejected with Disdain. This the Projectors were sensible of, and therefore they ask'd only for one or more Nights upon a March, and for the first Night only after their Arrival at the Place appointed for their Residence; but as they had the drawing up of the Bill, and were resolved, if possible, to extend it farther than was then desired, they took Care that this Restriction should not

not be inserted in exprefs Words, or in the proper Place, but brought in, as it were by Head and Shoulders, at the End of that Clause which requires the Justices to appoint Rates for Provisions.

By this Means, Sir, our standing Army Projectors at first obtained a Liberty to quarter Soldiers, by the Interposition of the Civil Magistrate, upon Publick-houses, for one or more Nights upon their March, and for the first Night only in Places appointed for their Residence; and a Foundation for a temporary Lodging at free Cost, being thus laid, when the Mutiny Act was revived in the first Year of the late Queen Anne, our Army Projectors took Care to lay a better Foundation for rendering this temporary Privilege perpetual, by requiring Justices to appoint such reasonable Rates for all necessary Provisions for such Officers and Soldiers, for one or more Nights in their marching thro' their Cities, Towns, and Villages, *as shall be appointed for their Residence or Quarters.* In this Form this Clause continued for several Years; but at last it began to be conceived in these Words, "And the Justices of the Peace aforesaid are hereby impowered and required to set and appoint such reasonable Rates for all necessary Provisions, for one or more Nights, in the several Places which Soldiers shall come to in their March, or which shall be appointed for their Residence and Quarters;" in which Words, or Words to this Effect, the Clause has stood ever since. This, as appears, is but a very small Variation from the Clause as it stood at first; and, I am persuaded, it was imperceptibly introduced, that is to say, without being taken Notice of by those who were the true and sincere Friends of the People, and of the Liberties of their Country. The Misfortune is, that those who are for keeping up standing Armies,

have generally the drawing up of such Bills; and this makes it easy for them to introduce, imperceptibly, very material and dangerous Variations, when they are not most strictly look'd after.

A But this, Sir, is not the only Misfortune: They have not only the drawing up of the Bills, but they have the Execution of them after they are passed into Laws; and in the Execution they put that Interpretation upon them that best suits their own Purposes, in which they are encouraged by a Backwardness, too common among private Men, to contend with the Government about the Interpretation of a Law, which probably was made obscure, on Purpose to enable those intrusted with the Executive Power to carry it farther than was ever dreamed of, or would have been approved of by a Majority of those intrusted with the Legislative. Thus, tho' our Army Gentlemen had for several Years no Power, and for many Years no exprefs Power, to quarter Soldiers in the Places appointed for their Residence, except for the first Night only after their Arrival there, yet they introduced the Custom of quartering Soldiers even in Places appointed for their Residence, and during the whole Time of their Residence; so that the Quartering of Soldiers, instead of being a temporary, became a perpetual Burden upon the Publick-houses in *Westminster*, and many other Parts of the Kingdom. And this Custom being once introduced, they at last got a Sort of legal Authority for it, by getting a Clause inserted in the Mutiny Bill passed the 7th of the late Queen, whereby it was enacted, "That the Constables in *Westminster* and Places adjacent, should billet Soldiers of the *Foot Guards* in such Houses only as by the Act are limited, in and about the City of *Westminster*; except the City of *London*."

don. But this of quartering Soldiers in the Places appointed for, and during the whole Time of their Residence, was deemed to be such a Grievance, that in the first Year of the late King, and by the first Mutiny Bill passed in his Reign, a Clause was inserted, by which it was enacted, "That nothing in that Act should extend to compel the Quartering of any Foot Soldiers in England, unless within ten Miles of his Majesty's usual Residence, or the Place where he should be present, or in some Garrison where sufficient Barracks were not provided, or upon their Marches; and that in such Marches no Persons should be obliged to quarter them above six Days at a Time."

I have the more fully opened this Affair to you, Sir, because when the present War is over, which, I fear, will not be soon, unless we pursue it with more Vigour than we have done hitherto, or put an End to it by an inglorious Peace: I say, Sir, when the present War is over, I hope we shall embrace the Opportunity of returning, as near as possible, to our ancient Constitution. We may think it necessary to keep up some regular Troops in Time of Peace; but I can see no Occasion we have for a Mutiny Bill, unless when we are actually engaged in War. We kept up some regular Troops even in the peaceable Part of King William's Reign, and those Troops, so far as I could ever hear, were kept in good enough Order without any Mutiny Bill; for from the 10th of April 1698, to the 20th of February 1701, when a War with France and Spain began to be thought unavoidable, we had no Mutiny Act subsisting in this Kingdom; and I shall always be against having any such Law subsisting, except when absolutely necessary; because I do not like to make Slaves of those in Time of Peace, to whom we are to

trust our Honour and our Defence in Time of War.

Having thus given you my Sentiments about the Time for which Soldiers may or ought to be quartered, before I come to the very Point now in Question, I shall beg Leave to explain a little farther, how, and by what Degrees the Owners of Publick-houses were compelled to receive the Soldiers quartered upon them by the Civil Magistrate. I have already taken Notice, that when the Quartering of Soldiers upon such Houses was first ask'd for, it was ask'd for as a Liberty only, not as a Power. The Constables and Magistrates were not impowered and required, it is said only, that they may quarter and billet Officers and Soldiers upon Inns and other Publick-houses: Nay, the Constables and Magistrates might have refused so to do: There was no Law for punishing them for such Refusal, till the first Year of his late Majesty's Reign, when a new Clause was inserted for that Purpose. And as to the Owners of Publick-houses, they were for many Years left entirely at Liberty, whether they should receive the Soldiers so quartered upon them; for I know of no Law that so much as seemed to oblige them to do so, till the tenth of the late Queen Anne, and then this compulsory Clause was introduced but in a partial Manner; for in that Law a new Clause was introduced, by which it was enacted, "That if any Person should be aggrieved by a Constable's billeting in his House a greater Number of Soldiers than he ought to bear in Proportion to his Neighbours, upon Complaint to a Justice of Peace, that Justice was to relieve him, by ordering so many of the Soldiers to be removed, and quartered upon some other Persons, who shall be obliged to receive them accordingly."

This, I say, Sir, is the first Clause

I can find, in any of our Mutiny Acts, that seems to oblige Owners of Publick-houses to receive any of the Soldiers so quarter'd upon them; but this Foundation being once laid, a Pretence has from thence been taken, to insert some new and general Words in all our Mutiny Bills of late Years, by which it is enacted, "That the Officers and Soldiers so quartered and billeted as aforesaid, shall be received by the Owners of the Inns and other Publick-houses;" and it is remarkable, that these Words, which make so great an Alteration in our Law, were not formed into a Clause by themselves, but were, as I may say, stoln into the Beginning of that Clause, which enacts, "That the Soldiers shall pay reasonable Prices for the Provisions furnished them by the Owners of the Houses, where they are quartered."

You may now see, Sir, by what slow, what hidden, and what imperceptible Degrees our Mutiny Act is arrived to its present Maturity and Perfection; and now I must say, the finishing Touch seems to be designed. Finishing I may call it, Sir, in a double Sense; it will be the finishing Touch to this Bill, and I am afraid, the finishing Blow to the Liberties of our Country. Our Soldiers, which I am sorry for, and which we may come heartily to repent of, if we should ever have Occasion for their Courage; our Soldiers, I say, have long been made Slaves by this Bill; and now, the Owners of all the Publick-houses in the Kingdom are to be made the Slaves of those Slaves: For this will be the Case, if we should by an express Law oblige the Owners of such Houses to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, whether they will, nay whether they can, or no.

Sir, it is, in my Opinion, of very little Signification to the present

Question, whether this was or was not the Meaning of all or any of the Mutiny Bills we have passed into Laws. I am very sure, I never thought it was; and if it were determined to be so, by the Decree of any Court of Judicature in *England*, I should be for our taking the first Opportunity to alter the Law in this Respect. But when we talk of the Meaning and Intention of such Laws, we ought to distinguish between the Meaning and Intention of those that were the chief Promoters of them, and the Meaning and Intention of those who only gave their Consent to the passing of them. As to the former, I make no Question, but it was their Meaning and Intention to oblige the Owners of Publick-houses to furnish the Soldiers with all necessary Provisions, tho' they durst not declare their Intention in express Words, because it would have either thrown out their Bill, or have occasioned the inserting of some express Words against what they intended: They therefore chose to draw up their Bill in a dubious Sort of Expression, that after they had got it passed into a Law, they might make the most of it in the Execution; and, indeed, they made so good an Use of their Power in the Execution, that the Owners of most Publick-houses did agree to what they desired.

But in this, Sir, they were at first very much favoured by the Circumstances of the Times; because the Nation being at that Time engaged in a heavy and expensive War against *France*, the Revolution in its Infancy, and our publick Credit far from being so well established as it has been since; our Government was often very short of Money, and very dilatory in their Payments to the Army, especially to those Regiments that remained within the Kingdom, who were sometimes for several Months together without receiving

ceiving any Pay; and when our Soldiers had no Money to purchase Provisions for themselves, it became necessary to have them provided for by those upon whom they were quartered. It was, therefore, the publick Necessity, that made the Owners of Publick-houses submit to the furnishing the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, and not any Consciousness of their being obliged by Law to do so; and for the same Reason, the Parliament at that Time connived at the Interpretation put upon the Mutiny Act by those that had been the Promoters of it: Nay, in the Year 1692, the Parliament agreed to a Clause, which seem'd to confirm this Interpretation; for it was then enacted, "That no Inn-holder or other Person should, during the Continuance of that Act, be oblig'd to provide Meat or other Victuals for any Soldiers, legally quartered on them, except in their March only, if they should give or tender to each Horseman 6*d.* *per Diem*, for his Subsistence in Meat only, and to every Dragoon and Foot Soldier 4*d.* *per Diem* for the same, besides Candle and the Use of his Fire for dressing his Meat;" and by another Clause in the same Act it was provided, "That Inn-holders and others should furnish, for every Soldier lawfully quartered upon them, Lodging, Small Beer, and Candle, with the Use of Fire to dress his Meat by, and Hay, and Straw for his Horses, at the Rate of 6*d.* *per Diem*, for Small Beer, Fire, Candle, and Hay and Straw to a Light Horseman, and 5*d.* *per Diem* to a Dragoon. But one may easily see, that these Clauses proceeded from the Necessities the Publick was that Year reduced to, by Reason of the clipp'd Money having been called in to be recoined G but the Year before, and by Reason of the vast Expence this Nation was at in supporting the War, which

laid them under a Necessity of paying 8 *per Cent.* for Money borrowed in that Year; and this obliged the Parliament to consent to this harsh and unequal Method of providing for the immediate Subsistence of the Troops.

I am, therefore, very well convinced, Sir, that it was never the Intention of the Majority in Parliament, to subject the Owners of Publick-houses to the unequal and heavy Burden of being obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, at a Groat, or any other Rate, *per Diem*; and, I believe, no Lawyer will say, that a Man can be subjected to a Penalty, or Obligation, by Inference from any Words in a Law that can admit of another Interpretation. But whether or no the Majority of Parliament have been drawn in to do what they did not intend, as I am no Lawyer, I shall not pretend to determine. I must be, at least, doubtful in my Opinion; and I have a very good Authority for being so; for in the Affair at *Ledbury*, a very great Lawyer, and one of the Judges upon the Assizes then holding there, I mean Judge *Camyns*, was asked his Opinion upon this very Question, and he declared himself to be doubtful.

The Argument, Sir, which has been drawn from the Clause requiring Justices to settle the Price of Provisions, is of very little Force; for I do not think the Justices had from thence any Power to prescribe how much a Soldier should eat, or to order that his Landlord should furnish him with as much as he could eat for a Groat, or at any lesser Rate *per Diem*: They were only to appoint and ascertain the Prices of all necessary Provisions, such as Bread, Small Beer, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, and the like, according to the Market Rates, at that Time, and in that Place;

Place; and this Appointment of theirs, neither was, nor could be supposed to take Place, but in Cases where the Soldier and his Landlord could not agree between themselves. Their Interposition was designed only, and could be designed for nothing else than to prevent Disputes between Soldiers and the Persons upon whom they were quartered. And, surely, it would have been a very lame Provision for paying, duly and justly, the Quarters of the Army, if the Law had obliged an Inn-keeper to furnish every Soldier with as much as he could eat, and of what Sort of Provisions he pleased to insist on, without allowing him any more than a Groat a Day, even in the dearest Times, and for the best Sort of Provisions.

To tell us, Sir, that the Inn-keeper will always meet with Redress from the commanding Officer, in case a Soldier insists upon too much, or too delicate Fare, because the Officer will thereby recommend himself to the Government, is something very strange, because it may, in many Cases, be directly otherwise: A Regiment or two may be sent to correct an unruly County, City, or Borough: A private Hint may be given to the commanding Officer, that this is the Design of sending him there, and this Design may be communicated to the Soldiers. Must we not, in this Case, suppose, that the Soldiers will make the most rigorous Use of every Right granted them by Law? Can we suppose, that the commanding Officer will be ready to hear or redress the Complaints of the Inhabitants? If he is, I am sure, we cannot suppose, he will thereby recommend himself to the Government. Such a Case as this, Sir, may certainly happen; and we are not to suppose, that no such Case ever did happen, because no such Complaint has ever

been brought to Parliament. It is impossible, Sir, to prove the Fact upon which such a Complaint must be grounded. The true Cause of sending a Regiment to quarter upon a Borough, may be suspected: It may be almost certainly guessed at; but Ministers have so many Reasons or Pretences to alledge, for sending one or more Regiments to any Part of the Kingdom, that it is impossible to prove, they had no other Reason but that of the Borough's having sent two disagreeable Faces to this Assembly.

But suppose, Sir, that no such Case could ever happen; and suppose that the Officers of the Army should always be ready to hear and redress every just Complaint against the Soldiers, or any Soldier, under their Command; tho' I have a very good Opinion of the Justice, Honour, and Impartiality of the present Officers of our Army, yet, I shall never agree to a Regulation that renders any Part of the People liable to be oppressed by the Soldiers, without any Relief but from the commanding Officer. I do not think, that the Establishing of this Regulation can be presumed to have been the Intention of any Parliament of *Great Britain*, unless we, at the same Time, suppose, that the Majority of the Parliament consisted of Officers of the Army, which is not to be supposed of any *British* Parliament hitherto; tho' I do not know what may be the Case hereafter, if a Bill several Times proposed without Success, should never meet with a better Fate than it has done. If this, indeed, should happen, we may expect to see such a Clause as this approved of, and another Clause, which is the only one I can at present think of, that is wanting to make this Bill a complete System of Slavery: I mean a Clause for subjecting Public-houses

houses to severe Penalties, if they do not furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with convenient Lodging and all necessary Provisions.

Such a Clause as this, I say, Sir, seems to be wanting; and if we agree to the Clause now offered, I shall expect to see such a one as this offered in the very next Session of Parliament; for your obliging Innkeepers to receive Soldiers, and to furnish them with Diet and Small Beer, will not signify much, unless you subject them to Penalties, or impower the Soldiers to make Distress and Sale of their Goods, if they do not.

I mention this, Sir, to shew you what this superlative Care of the Army must, at last, drive you to; but what must be the Consequence? In a little Time you'll have no Inns, Ale-houses, or other Publick-houses in the Kingdom; at least, not near sufficient for quartering your Army; and then you must quarter your Soldiers upon private Houses, or build Barracks for them. The latter, I confess, I should rather submit to, tho' I think the certain Consequence of it would, at last, be a military Government; because it would, in a short Time, render our Army a Sort of distinct People. Whilst our Soldiers are quartered in the Publick-houses up and down the Country, it preserves a Correspondence and an Intimacy between them and the People: They often contract Friendships together, which preserves in the Army a Regard for the People, and makes them look upon themselves as nothing more than fellow Subjects; but, if they should once come to be lodged in Barracks, separate and distinct by themselves, they would soon begin to look upon themselves as sole Masters: They would then break off all Correspondence with, and lose all Regard for the People; and would be the same,

in every Respect, with foreign Troops. They would consider nothing but their Pay and Preferment in the Army, and would be ready to obey the most illegal Orders that could be given them by their Commander in Chief; the Consequence of which would be, the Establishment of a military Government.

These, Sir, are Consequences that are most justly to be dreaded from your agreeing to what is now proposed; but, on the other Hand, what is the Consequence we are threatned with? I am really surprized to hear it mentioned in this House: It is said, if you do not agree to some such Clause as this, the Army will mutiny. What, Sir, will the Army mutiny, if you refuse them a Liberty to oppress the People? When I hear this House threatned with such a Consequence, I must say, it is high Time for us to think of reducing our Army, or of sending them where they ought to have been sent long ago, abroad to fight our Enemies, where they may gain both Honour and Wealth to themselves, and at the same Time vindicate the Honour of their Country. It is a common Failing of weak Minds, and sometimes of weak Ministers too, Sir, to avoid lesser Evils by running themselves into greater, and rather than expose themselves to a small immediate Danger, to run headlong into a Danger which is much greater, but a little more remote: I wish this may not lately have been our Case, with regard to foreign Affairs; I am sure it would be our Case with respect to domestick, if, for fear of a Mutiny in the Army, we should give them a legal Title to oppress the People, which would be the Consequence of our agreeing to the Clause proposed, and therefore I must declare against it.

The next Speech I shall give you, was that made by Servilius Priscus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I WAS heartily sorry when I heard, that any Doubt or Dispute had arisen, about the Affair you have now under your Consideration. I foresaw, that the Discussion would be attended with great Inconveniencies, and that it would have been much better, if the Question had never been started. Whilst the Inn-keeper thought he was obliged to furnish the Soldier with Diet and Small Beer, and the Soldier doubted if he was, it made both of them live easily with one another: The Inn-keeper provided for the Soldier the best he could afford for the Money, because he thought himself obliged to do so; and the Soldier often contented himself with the worse Fare, rather than be obliged to take the Trouble of providing for himself. But now the Question is started, and especially as the Opinion begins generally to prevail, that no Inn-keeper, or other Person upon whom Soldiers may be lawfully quartered, is obliged to furnish the Soldiers with any Sort of Provisions, I confess, I thought it would be absolutely necessary to put an End to the Dispute by some such Clause as my Hon. Friend has proposed. However, I must say, I now wish it had not been proposed, or the Doubt so much as mentioned in this House, because the Clause seems to give several Gentlemen great Apprehensions; and if the Clause should be rejected, it will be interpreted by the whole Nation, as the Opinion of this House, that Inn-keepers and others are not obliged to furnish any Diet or Small Beer for the Soldiers quartered upon them.

I shall not take up your Time, Sir, with giving you my Reasons, why I think otherwise; for as I do not pretend to be learned in the Law, I cannot presume, that my Opinion will have any Weight, or
A that my Reasons will be satisfactory: And, indeed, I think it below the Dignity of this House to consider the Point in this Light, because, if the Law were wrong, it is our Business to rectify it; and if it should be Law, but is not, it is our
B Business to make it so. We are therefore to consider, whether it be in itself right or wrong, that Inn-keepers, and others, upon whom Soldiers may be lawfully quartered, should be obliged to furnish the Soldiers so quartered upon them, with
C Diet and Small Beer, at a Groat a Day, or such lesser Rate as they shall agree on. In my Opinion, it is right it should be so, and I have one very strong Argument in my Favour, which is almost forty Years Experience. Whatever the Meaning of the Law may be, it is very certain, that ever since the first Mutiny Act was passed, which is thirty-nine Years ago, the Opinion has generally prevailed, that the Owners of Publick-houses were obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer:
E This, I say, has been the general Opinion till very lately, and the Law, in this Sense, has been generally complied with. In all that Time, it has never produced any Inconveniencies, nor can the Owners of such Houses say they ever met with any Oppression or Exaction from the Soldiers quarter'd upon them, but what was redressed by the Officers, as soon as they heard of it.

The Law therefore, Sir, during the Time it has been interpreted in this Sense, has produced no bad Effect; but if it should be interpreted otherwise, as it will be, if you re-

ject this Clause, God knows, what ill Effects it may produce. No Inn-keeper, or other Person, upon whom Soldiers may be lawfully quartered, will think himself obliged to furnish any Thing for the Soldiers, even when they are upon a March; and consequently, no Inn-keeper will furnish any Thing, unless they agree to pay the Prices he pleases to demand. The Justices may appoint Prices, but what will that signify, if no Man be obliged to furnish or sell to the Soldier at that Price. The March of a Regiment, Troop, or Company will occasion a Market or Election-Day at every Country Town they pass thro': The Prices of all Manner of Provisions will rise to double what they are upon ordinary Occasions; and if the Soldiers will not, or cannot, which will be truly the Case, pay those Prices, no Man will sell them any Thing. Sir, it is easy to see what this must produce: The Soldiers will not starve in a Country where there is Plenty; it is unreasonable to expect they should; and if they cannot pay the Prices demanded, they will take what they want at their own Price, perhaps without paying any Price, because the Crime will, in strict Law, be the same: They will break open Doors to come at it, or to search for it; and if such a Body of Men should once begin to think themselves criminal in the Eye of the Law, they will naturally and of course begin to think of destroying that Law, which would destroy them; especially, as they will expect, and in such a Case might, probably, meet with the Support of the whole Army.

These Effects, Sir, are certainly to be apprehended, because, I think, they are the natural Consequences of your altering the Law in this Respect. I call it altering the Law, because, if it was not Law, it has at least been understood to be Law for

almost forty Years past. If this was really the implied, tho' not expressed Meaning of the Law, surely no great Inconvenience can arise from your making the Law more explicit: If this was not the implied Meaning of the Law, I think, you ought now to make it the expressed Meaning of the Law, because the publick Safety requires it. Some Method must be taken to provide for the Soldiers: They must live, and they must live upon a Groat a Day; because they have no more to give. They must have necessary Provisions at the Prices they are able to pay for them, and they must have them at or about the Places where they are quartered, because, according to the Rules of Discipline in the Army, they cannot go elsewhere to seek for them. If you oblige the Owners of Publick-houses to furnish necessary Provisions for the Soldiers quartered upon them, at the Prices the Soldiers are able to pay, for at those Prices they must furnish or not at all, you only make them a Sort of Purveyors for the Army, which has never been thought a bad Employment: They will generally have some Days Notice of a Regiment, Troop, or Company's coming to be quartered upon them, and will take Care to provide some Days beforehand, when the Markets are cheap, or they will send to the Market-Town in the Neighbourhood where they can buy cheapest. They will always have many Opportunities, and many Methods of providing for the Soldiers, at a cheaper Rate than they can provide for themselves; and since they may so easily, and so certainly, provide for the Soldiers quartered upon them, at such Prices as the Soldiers are able to pay, I cannot think there would be any great Hardship in obliging them to do so.

The Dangers from thence arising, and

and which have been set in so terrible a Light by some Gentlemen in this Debate, are, in my Opinion, Sir, mere Bugbears, created by the Imagination only. It will very rarely happen, especially in Places at any Distance from London, that a Soldier may not be plentifully furnished at the Rate of a Groat a Day; and if any Soldier should insist upon a greater Quantity of Victuals, or upon more delicate Fare, than can be furnished at that Price, he will not only be despised by his Companions, but punished by his Officer; for hitherto in the Army, and, I hope, it will always be so, there is nothing reckoned more dishonourable and despicable than for a Soldier to be troublesome and uneasy in his Quarters, without any just Cause; from whence, I believe, it would be a very dangerous Project to send Soldiers to quarter in a City or Borough, with a private Hint to be as oppressive as possible in their respective Quarters, in order to punish such City or Borough on Account of an Election. Thank God! the Soldiers of our Army would as yet despise such Hints, and those that gave them: They would think themselves obliged in Honour to discover the Authors of such treasonable Practices against the Constitution of their Country; and therefore, upon a Complaint, it would be very easy for this House to find out and punish the Authors: Nay, as we are not tied down to the Rules of Evidence in *Westminster-Hall*, we might very probably, by proper sifting, come at the prime and original Author.

For these Reasons, Sir, I must think, that the Dangers pretended to arise from our obliging the Owners of Publick-houses to furnish Diet and Small Beer for the Soldiers quartered upon them, are all imaginary; but the Dangers arising from our leaving the Soldiers of our

Army unprovided for, and often without a Possibility of providing for themselves, are far from being so. These Dangers therefore must be guarded against: I should be glad to find some other Expedient for avoiding these Dangers; but if no other can be found, we must take what is now proposed. It is the Business of every Gentleman here, when any Difficulty or Danger occurs, to think of, and contrive such Expedients as may be most effectual and most safe for his Country; and yet there are some Gentlemen in this House, who seem to behave in a very different Manner: They are always starting Objections against, and presaging Dangers from every Expedient they hear proposed, but never offer any Proposal, any Remedy or Prevention, of their own. As these Gentlemen seem to have a mighty fruitful Invention, I wish they would apply it to the Case now before us: I wish they would propose some other Expedient for preventing the Evil we are at present threatned with. If they do, I promise them, I shall give it a candid and impartial Examination; and if I think it more effectual or more safe than what is now proposed, I shall certainly give it the Preference.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Universal Spectator, N^o 690.

MISS-LEW'S Account of herself and Progeny. (See our MAG. for Dec. last, p. 604, 605 D.)

FORTUNE, who took little Care of any of her Daughters, took none at all of me: When I was scarce Fourteen, I had contracted an intimate Acquaintance with two Sisters of infamous Characters, called

ed *Vice* and *Folly*; these Baggages first artfully insinuated to me, that what my Mother might bestow on me was very precarious, therefore I should take Care of myself: Then they paid me great Compliments on my Wit and Beauty, which were not, at my Age, to be concealed from the World, but to appear in it with full Lustre. These Things, with the Description of Balls, Assemblies, Theatres, Opera's, Masquerades, &c. &c. quite turn'd my Brain, and I betray'd an eager Desire for the Enjoyment of them, but shew'd a Fear that I should not attain it: Immediately both the Ladies said, I need have no Apprehension of that; for that there was a very fine, rich, young Gentleman at Court, who had fallen in Love with me, and would, on *certain Conditions*, let me live in all the Splendor of a Duchess. I objected to the *Conditions*; but they urged such Reasons, to prove that my Objections were not regarded in this Age, and introduced the Gentleman, whose Person I lik'd so well, that I at last consented to live with him as a *Mistress*, and have had by him the Issue, which I shall describe. It may be necessary first to mention, that the Name of my Gallant was *Error*.

Our eldest Daughter was *Miss-Begotten*, a Girl of great Spirits and Vivacity; but had, at first, the Unhappiness to be reproach'd, because I and her Father had not comply'd with a particular Custom: However, in Process of Time she met with civiler Treatment, and was received very kindly into the Palaces of Kings and Emperors; nay, it has been thro' her Influence, that Kings and Princes have had their Being; and were we even to trace our own Annals, we must confess her Power has been great: But in no Reign was she better received at Court, than in the amorous *Æra* of *Charles II.*

What an Efficacy she had over that Prince's Heart, some *Demi-Royal* Coats of Arms, which we frequently see on Chariot Doors, can sufficiently declare. She is now received among the Great and Noble, with a Regard equal to any body; it is only among Country Wenches, or an odd Sort of People called *Virtuous*, esteem'd a Shame to bring into Publick a *Miss-Begotten*.

The next was her Father's Favourite, as she often occasion'd the most fatal *Errors* that could happen; *Errors* greater than ruining private Families; *Errors* which were the Overthrow of Empires, and the Destruction of Kingdoms: This political Lady was *Miss-Advice*. When she has any grand Scheme to execute, she gets to be retain'd by a very evil or very blundering M—st—r; in either Case she is introduced into the Cabinet, the Army, the Fleet, and executes her Designs both at home and abroad. Should *ill Treaties* be made, they are all made by *Miss-Advice*; should Forces be sent abroad at a *wrong Season*, or not properly supported when sent, who is it owing to?—*Miss-Advice*. Should formidable Fleets sail and re-sail to no Purpose, must not *Miss-Advice* be the Occasion of it? But I hope she has no Efficacy in the *B—st* Councils, Fleets, or Armies; for if she has, there are a bold Set of Men, who will call my Daughter, and all her Party of *Miss-Advisers*, to a strict Account.

My third Daughter was rather theologically than politically inclined, and has occasioned as warm Controversies in Religion, as the other in the State: But what is very extraordinary, every Sect or Opinion, Orthodox or Heterodox, *Jews*, *Turks*, *Infidels*, and modern *Atheists*, instead of espousing her to their Party, have disclaimed her to belong to them. The Disputes to which she belong'd, have occasioned

fioned bloody Wars, tyrannical Martyrdoms, and all the Evils which Ignorance, Superstition, and false Zeal could have introduced: It will now become obvious, that I mean *Miss-Belief*.—To confess the Truth, the young Lady is of no Religion, yet is in great Reputation among our modern Wits; because in their Eyes she seems, like other fashionable Beauties, more agreeable from the *black Spots* which appear upon her.

Miss-Application has had her Share in governing the Actions of human Kind; and many immense Sums have been lost, and many great Genius's spoiled, by her Pretence to direct them.—Can any Director of a publick Company, or Supra-Cargo from the *Indies*, say, I do not know *Miss-Application*?—What could be said of the Monies issued from the *T—ry* to carry some *E—ns*, if *Miss-Application* was not to point to the *S—k—g F—d*?—Is she not seen in *H— W—*, when he is a *Pl—p—ry*? or *Squire Dullman*, when he attempts to be a Wit? For the one would appear to more Advantage on a Mountebank Stage, and the other as a Country Grazier. But she sometimes descends from the high Scenes of Life, and actuates on secret Committees, select Vestries, Courts of Assistants, and Companies Feasts.—With Reverence be it spoken: I cannot but say she has a strong Influence in the Pulpit; so strong a one, that when I hear the Words, *Now to apply*, I am in as much Pain, as Mr. *Prior* has describ'd he was on the same Occasion; for, too often would it have been more Propriety to have said, *Now to miss-apply*.

The two only Twins I had were *Miss-Count* and *Miss-Reckon*; they were so like each other, that they could hardly be distinguished, the former only adapting herself to the Business of the Men, as the last did

to that of the Women. *Miss-Count* committed her Rogueries designedly, the other thro' Blunders: The first will often get unperceivedly at the Elbow of a Clerk of the *Bank* or any Pay-Office, to prompt him to *count* short. It has been said, she prompted a *Prime Minister*, e'er now, to *count* the publick Money on a *Gridiron*; all that fell thro' being his own, but all that remain'd on the Bars was his Master's and the Nation's. As many Properties are ascrib'd to her, as to *Mab the Fairy*; she makes *Fortune-Hunters* dream they are to have such and such *Ladies*; *Curates*, *fat Rectorships*; *Rectors*, *good Deaneries*; and *Deans*, *noble Bishopricks*. *Miss-Reckon* occasions Trouble and Disappointment in the Female Sex; sometimes she discovers the Shame of a Maiden, who has not kept a just Account; at others, flatters them with the Expectation of a particular Sweetheart, who is on the Point of Marriage to another: This is called, *Reckoning Chickens before they are hatch'd*. In one Thing she is very favourable to the Sex, and that is, in the *Account* which she gives of their Age.

Here must I mention an odd fantastical Girl, but the Humour and Air of her you may every Day see in all the publick Places: It is *Miss-Becoming*, who, by some Oddity in her Dress and Gait, quite disfigures a tolerable Face, and distorts her Limbs and Shape into the most disagreeable Form. This, she says, she does to be in the *Mode*; therefore sometimes she *hobbles*, sometimes *straddles*; to day a perfect *Frenchwoman*, to-morrow half *French* and half *English*, and perhaps the next a downright *Slatern* in a *Bed-Gown*.—I must confess, I have *miss-led* many of my Countrywomen to follow her Airs, and from such Fantasticalness only, made them seem (my Daughter) *Miss-Becoming*.

My other Daughters, who are all *Misses*,

Misses, tho' somewhat ancient, are too well known to give a Description of; as, *Miss-Trust*, *Miss-Time*, *Miss-Doubt*, *Miss-Deed*, &c. &c. who have all similar Qualities to those already describ'd.

Craftsman, Dec. 26. N^o 808.

Of FLATTERY in Courts.

THO' Praise is due to real Merit, and the natural Desire of Fame and Reputation is a commendable Quality, and one of the strongest Incitements to virtuous Actions; yet the Love of gross Flattery, which consists of groundless Praise, either in Print or Conversation, is a nauseous Vanity, and renders a Man ridiculous in the Eyes of all impartial People.

This sinister Method of saying the Thing that is *not*, like downright Lying, is often very prejudicial in private Life: But when this mean Spirit of Sycophancy infests Courts, and poisons the Ears of Princes, it is a terrible Omen to the People, and commonly attended with fatal Consequences.

Most Princes are train'd up from their Infancy in such high-flown Notions of their exalted Birth, and in a Manner secluded from the rest of the World, that it is an easy Matter for a well-fed Parasite to make them look upon themselves, as another Species of Mortals, or rather, something more than Mortals.

To what vile Purpose, of this Nature, hath the Pulpit itself been made subservient, by wresting some Texts of Scripture, and construing others in a literal Sense, which they cannot bear without a manifest Absurdity; particularly that, where Kings are said to be *Gods*, which hath been spun out by mercenary Court-Preachers into numberless Volumes of the most impious and blasphemous Doctrines. — How often

have the weakest Princes been call'd the *Light of our Eyes*, and the *Breath of our Nostrils*, with other such-like Appellations, peculiar only to the Almighty, and great Creator of the Universe?

A Was not K. *James I.* most fulsomly beslobber'd with the Name of *Solomon the Second*, and as wickedly flatter'd, in the Sham-Conference at *Hampton-Court*, by Archbishop *Whitgift*, who declared, *that his Majesty must certainly speak by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost?* — It was this wise Prince, I think, to whose Title the awful Epithet of *Sacred* was first added to *Majesty*, and hath continued ever since.

I shall just mention one Objection, which the Dissenters have often made against our Liturgy, that the Title of *most religious and gracious King*, in the Form of Prayer during the Sitting of Parliament, was first given to one of the loosest Princes, both in Point of Religion and Morals, that ever sat upon the *British Throne*.

From hence originally proceeded all those monstrous Doctrines of *absolute passive Obedience*, *Non-Resistance*, *unalienable hereditary Right*, and *unlimited Prerogative*; which occasioned a long and bloody Civil War, overturn'd our Government, both in Church and State, for a Time, and ended in the Ruin of all the elder Branches of the *Stuart Family*.

In short, *Flattery* hath been the Bane of all or most of those Princes, who were weak enough to listen to the Voice of this artful *Siren*, and suck'd up her delusive Incantations. — If we examine the History of all Ages and Countries, we shall find more crown'd Heads brought to Ruin by fawning, wheedling Sycophants, than by all their open and profess'd Enemies.

In the arbitrary Governments of the *East*, it is customary for the Emperors to be the Trumpeters of their

their own Praise, by the pompous Stile and Titles which they assume to themselves: And tho' our *European* Monarchs, both absolute and limited, have not yet equal'd the Sublimity of the *Oriental* Stile; they have made some considerable Advances towards it, within a few Centuries past; and in as many Centuries more will, in all Probability, not come much behind them in their *Speeches, Declarations, Memorials, Manifestoes, Treaties, &c.*

No good *Englishman* can repine at the glorious Titles, which our Monarchs have acquir'd since the Time of *Henry IV.* to whom the Title of *Grace* is said to have been first given; to *Henry VI.* that of *excellent Grace*; to *Edward IV.* *high and mighty Prince*; to *Henry VII.* sometimes *Grace* and sometimes *Highness*; to *Henry VIII.* first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and now *sacred Majesty*, or *most excellent Majesty*.—Mr. *Selden*, indeed, will not allow King *Henry VIII.* to be the first *English Prince*, who assum'd the Title of *Majesty*, and produces some Instances from our ancient Records to the contrary; but still I think it appears plainly enough, that the lofty Term of *Majesty* did not become the ordinary current Title of our *English Monarchs*, till about the Time before-mention'd.

All I mean by this Remark, is to shew, that our *British Kings* being possess'd of such high and illustrious Titles, by the very Tenure of their Crown, it is beneath their elevated Character to encourage any little sneaking Adulation in *personal Audiences, Sermons, Dedications, or publick Addresses* of any Sort; which, instead of increasing, diminishes the Lustre of their supreme Dignity.

But the most pernicious *Flattery* of all is, when a Minister by indirect Means gains such an Ascendant over his Master, as to make him the Pipe of Conveyance of his own Praise;

and such a commanding Influence in popular Assemblies, as to prevail upon them to echo back the same blind Approbation of his ruinous Measures to the Throne.—We have many such Instances in our own History; but the same History furnishes us likewise with Examples, when these abominable Practices are so notorious, as to make a whole Nation ring with Complaints and Exclamations: And when a free and uncorrupted Parliament makes a strict and impartial Inquiry into them, and a wise and good Prince sits on the Throne, we may safely conclude, that the Domination of such a Minister is near to an End; and dreadful must be his Fall, in Proportion to his insolent and destructive Use of Power.

Common Sense, Dec. 26. N^o 254.

A PANEGYRICK upon DULNESS.

IF the Value of a Patron arises from the Number of his Clients and Admirers, the grave Personage, whose Praises I intend to celebrate, may deservedly claim our deepest Regard at this Time. On the Sea and the Land, in the College, the Palace, and in the City, there are not wanting sincere Votaries of *Dulness*. The Inhabitants of this Island happily become sensible of the Power of this gentle Goddess, and begin daily to despise her inveterate Adversary, *Wit*.

What Man that abounds in Sense and Penetration, has in our Memory made his Fortune? How grating must it be for a Minister to hear of his Bribery, his Tricking, his broken and deceitful Promises; or a Bishop, of his Avarice, Pride, and Immoralities.

Tell a Debauchee of his false Calves, an impotent Husband of his budding Forehead, a Glutton of the Venison he has devoured, or an Usurer of the Families he has ruined,

D

they

they will all hate you more violently, than a red-hair'd Woman does her Picture exactly drawn. The Foolish and the Vicious are as afraid of a Wit as of a Dun, and avoid him as a Fly does a Spider's Web, and would sooner have a Harpy at their Tables, than a Son of *Phæbus*.

Inconsiderate *Cynthia*, who hinted to the haughty *Pompilius*, that his Taylors and Confectioners Bills were unpaid, that his Lordship's Apprehension was something *Bæotian*, and contradicted him when he swore that *Blackmore* was a better Poet than *Pope*, lost all Pretensions to his Patron's Smiles, saw the Deanery promised him given to another, and for some innocent Gaeties is now starving in a Prison.

The Paths to Preferment (Thanks to dear *Dulness*) are not so steep or so thorny, as formerly. Silence (that grave *Pythagorean* Virtue,) the Cringe, the Smile, and the fulsome Compliment, are now the only Qualifications necessary for rising to Preferment and making a Fortune.—The World is so wise as to forget Industry, Parts, Ability, and Honesty.

That famous Traveller, *Tavernier*, relates, that there is no Subject of the Great *Mogul*, but what is often reciting a favourite Proverb, as containing an useful Direction for Behaviour at a Court. The Proverb is, That if a King saith at Noon-Day, it is Night, you must immediately cry out, Behold the Moon and the Stars. Contradiction to a Superior betrays the hardest Impudence and Want of Attention to a Man's own private Interest; and who is so *stoical* as to prefer Truth before Flattery, when the one introduces Men into the Presence-Chamber, the other confines them to the thatch'd Cottage.

Above all, let the Man that hopes to be distinguish'd by the Favours of the Great, tear from his Heart all

foolish Notions of the Phantom Honour, and let him talk against, let him banish all Liberty;—a Concern for which is diametrically opposite to the desirable Tranquillity which *Dulness*, a most generous Patroness, will impose on the Senses.

We have indeed been told of a *Solon*, a *Leonidas*, a *Curtius*, a *Regulus*, and other ancient Worthies; as People that felt warmly for the Publick, and who lost their Lives and Fortunes for its Sake. Such Enthusiasts in Point of Virtue, deserve rather a Place in *Bedlam*, than *Elysium*, and show they little attended to the Dictates of human Nature, which whispers every Man principally to regard his dear Self, and not to injure or hazard either his dear Person or his dear Fortune, for the Sake of the noblest Community upon Earth.

It is altogether unnecessary to recommend *Dulness* any farther to my Countrymen, since, without any Application made to them, a great Number of substantial thriving Persons in the Professions of Law, Physick and Divinity, are beholden to her kind Influence, and owe considerable Fortunes to it.

What military Man inures himself to Toils and Hardships, in order to make the Dangers and Difficulties of a Campaign familiar and easy to him, with Expectation to rise by Merit?—Who among them but affects the *Frenchman* more than the *Spartan*, and chuses not to have his Head covered with a Bag-Wig, rather than with Laurels?

How many dignified, fat Priests would rather flatter than preach, and envy the snoring Audience, whom their lethargick Discourses have set fast asleep?

Among the fair Sex, how has Fashion universally persuaded them to think the Out-side of their Bodies deserves their principal Attention, and commanded them more to admire

mire the Character of *Helen*, than of *Sappho*?

The Pleader at the Bar, having experienced that Eloquence and Honesty will not fill his Pockets, and enable him to loll in a gilt Chariot, quickly turns himself to the more advantagious and easy Arts of Lying and Court-serving.

The 'Squire in the Country, contented with his Beef, his October, and his Hounds, rides away Life, and is utterly regardless whether Virtue or Learning may flourish or decay.

In fine, Men begin to be convinced that Indolence and Unthinkingness, are the greatest Blessings upon Earth; that Knowledge is a vain Acquisition, a Bubble that swells and breaks, a Rainbow that glows and fades away; and that *Tully's* Son was in reality happier than our violent Enemy, his *Consul-Father*.

As the *Sicilians* built a Temple to *Gluttony*, so we hope that the present excellent M—— will shortly erect one to her Daughter *Dulness*; and that *Gothicism* being re-established, a Huntsman will be preferred to an Historian, a Butcher to a Poet, and a *French* Cook to a Philosopher.

Craftsman, Jan. 2. N° 809.

A Political DISCOURSE upon the Commencement of the NEW YEAR.

I AM sorry to begin with observing, that *this Year* opens to us but a melancholy Prospect, with regard to foreign Affairs. No good *Englistman*, or true Patriot of any Nation, whose Interest and Safety depend upon the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, can look without the deepest Concern upon the complicated Distresses of her *Hungarian* Majesty and the whole House of *Austria*. The rapid Progress and Success of the *Prussian* Arms, the sudden Revolution in *Russia*, the impending Dangers of

other States, and above all the exorbitant Power of the House of *Bourbon*, from whose Intrigues it now appears that all these publick Calamities of *Europe* took their Rise, are melancholy Considerations. —

A Who can any longer doubt of the true Motive of the sudden and unprecedented March of the *French* Troops, as it is justly call'd, into the Heart of *Germany*, of the Conjunction of the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets in the *Mediterranean*; or of the *Swedish* War against *Muscow*, &c?

B But what Person, or Persons, by their Tameness, Inactivity, or Treachery, are properly answerable for giving the *French* Court such an Opportunity of playing their old Game, and dictating Laws to all *Europe*, is

C a Point, which deserves the strictest Inquisition. — We have, indeed, been lately commanded by Authority to humble ourselves before God in Fasting and Prayer for our manifold Sins and Transgressions, which have drawn down this heavy Judgment upon us. But let it be remember'd,

D that God commonly acts by secondary Means, and sometimes punishes a whole Nation, or Community, for the Sins of a few, or even of a single Person. — This was, in some Measure, the Case of *Jonah*, who

E for disobeying the Command of the Lord, and endeavouring to flee from his Presence by Sea, God work'd up a mighty Tempest, which had like to have dash'd the Ship to Pieces, and put the Mariners under terrible Apprehensions; upon which, concluding that this Evil must be brought upon them for the Sins of some body on board, they agreed amongst themselves to cast Lots, and finding it to be *Jonah*, they threw him into the Sea, as *Jonah* himself commanded them, and the

G Tempest immediately ceased. — The only Comment I shall make upon this Passage is, that the Ship's Crew appear to have been innocent,

and suffer'd only for the Sins of one Man.—Our *British Jonah*, who hath so long troubled the *Vessel of the State*, is well enough known, without casting Lots, and ought to make the same voluntary Sacrifice of himself, for the Preservation of his Country, which he hath brought into the most imminent Danger. Upon this Condition, I heartily wish him the same miraculous Deliverance with his *Jewish Predecessor*.

But that I may not be charged with delighting to dwell upon the dark Side of the present *New Year*, let us turn our Eyes a little to what may be call'd the bright Side of it; and as our only Hopes of Safety and Prosperity depend, next to God and the King, upon a free, uncorrupt and independent Parliament, I have the Pleasure to wish my Countrymen Joy upon that Account; for our new-elected Representatives have open'd their first Session with a Spirit and Vigour worthy of a *British Parliament*, and given us an Earnest of much better Things from their Hands. Their chusing a Gentleman of the most unquestion'd Judgment and Integrity, to fill the Chair of the Committee of Elections, upon whose Decision the Right of so many controverted Seats in a great Measure depends, is an early Proof of their Regard to Justice and Equity.

As nothing strikes more immediately at the very Root of all Freedom of Elections, and Independence of Parliament, than Bribery, Corruption, open Violence, and false Returns, it must give every true Friend to Liberty the utmost Pleasure to reflect on the Zeal, which our Representatives have already exerted against such pernicious Practices, and their Resolution to make a farther Inquiry into the Conduct of the Authors and Agents, in this dirty Work.—We have therefore good Reason to expect and believe, that

no Tools of Power will be bold enough, for the future, to hire arm'd Ruffians, in order to make Riots, and intimidate the Electors, or to close any Poll in an abrupt and arbitrary Manner, or to send for a military Force to protect them in their illegal Proceedings.—These Men, I say, have received one remarkable Check in the full Career of their Wickedness; and there being many Cases of much the same Nature already laid before Parliament, it is not to be doubted that they will be examined in the same impartial Manner; and if any Persons, whether Electors or Magistrates, should be proved guilty of the like Offences, we may rest in full Confidence that the most exemplary Punishment will be inflicted on them.

A *false Return* is selling the People by wholesale, and endeavouring to defeat the End of all Elections; for if any Man should be induced by private Friendship, Consanguinity, Affinity, Party Motives, Dependency, Corruption, or any other selfish Considerations, to prostitute the high Trust reposed in him, by returning what Persons he pleases, without any Regard to the Number or requisite Qualification of the Electors; the Persons so return'd are properly the Representatives only of a wicked Magistrate, and not of the County, City, or Borough, which are thus deprived of their true Choice.—It was to prevent, reform, and punish such Abuses of Men in Office, that the *Committee of Elections* was first instituted, which in free Parliaments hath often been of signal Benefit to the Nation.

The present Parliament have likewise given us very promising Hopes of procuring some farther Advantages to the Publick, by calling for the Instructions, Letters, and other Papers, which have pass'd between the Administration at home, and our

our Admirals, Commanders, and Ministers abroad.—This seems to imply a firm Resolution to make a strict Scrutiny into the Conduct of Affairs, both foreign and domestick; particularly how the vast Sums of Money, already given and appropriated to national Uses, have been apply'd; how our numerous Fleets and Armies have been employ'd against the common Enemy, in Vindication of our Honour, Interest, and undoubted Right to a free Trade and Navigation in all Parts of the World, not specifically excepted by Treaties; lastly, whether any Body is culpable or not, for Mal-administration and Mismanagement in any Branch of Government.

Upon the Whole, I may venture to conclude with the usual Compliment of the Season, by wishing my Readers and Countrymen Joy, upon the present New Year; for if our Circumstances at home should be visibly sound upon the mending Hand, it might possibly give a Turn to Affairs abroad, however gloomy and dismal the Prospect may at present appear.

Common Sense, Jan. 2. N^o 255.

SEveral grave and learned Writers have communicated their Dreams to the World, as Matters worthy of E most serious Consideration.

If my Memory does not deceive me, it is *Montaigne* who tells us, that he had made whole Comedies full of Plot and Intrigue, and composed several Copies of Verses, in his Sleep; which he thought to be F much superior to any he had ever composed when he was awake.

I think *Montaigne* was not only a Man of as much Wit as any of his own Age, but as any that hath lived since; and yet he tells us, that he would always chuse to study in G his Sleep.

To tell the Truth, when I first undertook this Work, I propos'd

now and then to fall asleep myself for the Good of my Country; and I may without Vanity say, that I dream'd once or twice with tolerable good Success, and to the no small Satisfaction and Entertainment A of my courteous Readers; but of late I have receiv'd several friendly Admonitions, informing me that this is not a Time for Sleep; and particularly some Months ago, a short Note came to my Hands, subscribed by no Name, containing only the B two Expressions following:—*Sleep no more,—the Corruptor hath murder'd Sleep.*—Upon which I roused myself, and have ever since been doing my poor Endeavours to rouse the whole Nation, which about that Time seem'd to be seiz'd with a C Kind of sleeping or lethargick Fit, which, in the Opinion of the Learned, would have carried it off, if it had lasted two or three Months longer.

But altho' I have left off sleeping myself, some of my Correspondents D are so kind to sleep for me; as the Reader will perceive by what follows.

To the Author of Common Sense.

S I R,

I Happened last Night to be present at a Club, where our Conversation chiefly turn'd upon the Follies of Mankind: And we at last concluded,

*Nemo sine vitiis nascitur,
Optimus ille, qui minimis urgetur.*

This Conversation made so strong an Impression on me, that when I went to Bed, I fell into a strange Kind of Dream.

Methought I saw all Mankind, as they came into the World, oblig'd to clamber up a steep Mountain, all cover'd with craggy Rocks and Thorns, at the Top of which they arrived sooner or later, according as Nature had given them Strength.

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At their first attempting the Ascent, I perceived a fair Nymph, cloathed with a white shining Garment, start from a Thicket, and attended close behind every Person as they went up. I could observe her frequently whispering to them, and on my nearer Approach plainly distinguish'd what she said.

The first I heard her speak to, was a Lady who had the finest Features that Nature could form, but wanted a Complexion: The Nymph told her, Paint would remedy that Defect.

Another who had a Deformity in her Hip and Shoulder, came limping on with the utmost Concern; and her Companion the Nymph recommended to her, Stays properly padded and a Hoop.

A Lady that had been married to a debauched Rake, after finding her Arguments could not prevail to reclaim him, found out a Remedy, or at least a Revenge, by the Assistance of her kind Adviser; who recommended her acting the same Part, and then she said they would be on equal Terms, for one bad Turn, as well as one good Turn, deserves another.

The deep Sighs of one that was near me drew my Attention to her, and I found she was bemoaning her hard Fate that obliged her to drudge on a melancholy Life with a senseless Husband, who could not relish the Pleasures of the Town, and the Follies of a gay World. She had hardly uttered these Words, when her Attendant told her, a separate Maintenance would set her at Liberty, would make her her own Mistress, and was frequently practised.

I observed an old Lady crawling up the Hill on all Fours, and notwithstanding the Fatigue of the steep Ascent, endeavour'd with great Care to cover her white Locks with Pieces of Rags, which I heard

the Nymph call a Cap; and told her, Diamonds and Gold would cut off threescore Years of her Age.

I was surpriz'd to find all the young Women that follow'd her, endeavouring in the same Manner to hide the most beautiful Hair that Nature could produce.

A fine Gentleman that had most of those Qualities which render a Man agreeable, wanted a Fortune; which his fair Companion observing, told him, there was but one Remedy left, which was to lay Conscience aside, and all would go well: Upon those Conditions, there never was a better Time to thrive.

I saw a young Man heavily loaded with a Bag of Money, and he complain'd of its great Weight.

The Nymph, who never was wanting in her Advice, told him, Money was made for the Use and Pleasure of Mortals, and when it was gone, his Burden would be light enough.

Another was loaded in the same Manner, but had been liberally distributing it for forty Years, until the Nymph thought that forty Years was too long a Time for any one on the Mountain to continue in the same Course, and whisper'd him that Riches have Wings and will certainly fly away; he immediately shut the Bag, and said, I'll clip them close and make them stay.

I for a long Time observed a Man picking every Man's Pocket as he came by them, until he had accumulated great Wealth; he would not follow the common Road, but struck into a narrow Way on the left Hand, all over-grown with Briars and Thorns, few having pass'd that Way for many Years: He came to a steep Rock, call'd *absolute Monarchy*, which he endeavour'd with infinite Labour to climb up; it was rough and had many sharp Points, and there was a strong Guard set round to watch it; all who had of late

late attempted to ascend this Rock, were generally destroy'd: So after grasping at every Thing he could lay his Hands on to help him up, and finding his Attempt was like to prove vain, he address'd himself to the Nymph, who had first advis'd him to turn on that Road, and desired to know of her how he might best succeed in his Attempt; she told him, that he had sufficient Riches to bribe all the Guards; that if he divided his Money with a liberal Hand amongst them, they would allow him to mount on their Shoulders; and that there was no other Way. He follow'd her Advice, and when he was almost at the Top, the Weight of his corpulent Body was too heavy, and so they let him tumble down, and he broke his Neck.

On the Top of the Hill there was plac'd a Looking-Glass, which discover'd the Nymph behind to be the Goddess of Folly, who immediately disappear'd.

Over this Glass was written the following Inscription:

*The world with fools is over-run,
If you're alone, these fools you'll shun;
But if you would not see one ass,
You then must break this looking-glass.*

I had no sooner read these Lines, but I took the Glass into my Hand with a Design to break it; the imagin'd Noise wak'd me, and to my great Disappointment and Surprise I found it only a Dream.

Craftsman, Jan. 9. N° 310.

The Inconveniencies objected to FREE GOVERNMENTS, answer'd.

Mr. D'Anvers,

IT is a Point agreed to, I think, on all Sides, that different Kinds of Government have their particular Conveniencies, and are likewise attended with their respective Inconveniencies.

The Convenience of absolute Government is Unanimity, Secrecy, and Dispatch; but then the Reins of Government must be supposed always to be lodged in the Hands of a Person endowed with Fortitude, Wisdom, and Activity.——But if he should be vitiated with Ambition, Cruelty, or Avarice, he may make as bad a Sovereign, notwithstanding his eminent Endowments, as any Hero of Antiquity.

In order therefore to make a good domestick Prince, there must be added some other personal Virtues, such as Oeconomy, Benevolence, and Integrity; but having with great Care, compared, from the original Histories, the Characters of the Princes, whose Names are inserted in *Tal- lent's* Chronological Tables, I find the Odds, to be full 999 in 1000, against any Prince, at the Time of his Nativity, being endowed with the Requisites above-mention'd; and if he chances to be born with any one, or more of them, there is the same Odds that his native good Qualities will be so metamorphosed by his Ministers, that by the Time he comes to govern, they will be made invisible to his People.

For these Reasons, with great Submission I speak it to those Persons, who are fond of absolute Government, that I differ in Opinion; for the Government I should chuse to live under, instead of having a Chance for those exquisite Advantages, which may be found in an absolute executive Part, should be such as should best obviate the Inconveniencies which the executive Part might introduce, and where the Conveniencies of the Government, such as they should be, would be less liable to Caprice or Ambition, Fear or Treachery, Covetousness or Prodigality.

Some eminent Politicians have often told us, that *Faction* is a Concomitant of *Freedom*; from whence will

will arise this Question — What is Faction? Ministers, no Doubt, and all their venal Tribe, will call such People factious, who oppose their Proceedings; therefore allowing them to be Judges, People, who regard their Liberty, will often be factious. — But I must here observe, that Freedom seldom makes a People factious. It is generally an Invasion of Freedom, or the Danger of losing it, that makes them so; and whoever will look into the History of *England*, will find that the People have been most factious, when they have been least free, for this plain and natural Reason, that People will always make more Noise when they lose, than when they gain.

Another Inconvenience generally ascribed to free States, is Want of Secrecy; but I think very unjustly. — As I am an *Englishman*, I am mostly concern'd for the Defence of my native Soil, and Examples of present Times are certainly much more illustrative than to have Recourse to Antiquity. — For the Truth of what I am going to say, I shall appeal to the Reader's Knowledge; whether the ministerial Proceedings in Points of most Consequence for these 20 Years past, have not been kept so secret, that both at home and abroad, in Peace and in War, People have never been able to guess at what was doing, till it was done; and when Things have been done, whether People have not been as much at a Loss to guess why they were done, as before, they were ignorant what was doing?

Could the Ministry of *France* carry on their Affairs with more profound Secrecy? I am sure, at least, they have not. — For upwards of fifty Years ago, it was notorious, that they drove at universal Monarchy, which was well known to *K. William*, who counter-schemed them. It must be own'd, indeed, that his Scheme, the Support of the House

of *Austria*, was very obvious too, which perhaps is the Reason that it has not been better carry'd on.

Want of *Unanimity* is another darling Objection to a free State. This, to be sure, would be a very weighty one, if it was true; for a Nation without *Unanimity*, cannot be able to defend itself against foreign or domestick Foes, against publick Invasions, or private Treachery. Here again, it may be necessary to consider, what may properly be call'd *Unanimity*. — I suppose it can't be expected to have every Individual in a Nation say *Aye!* — What I conceive may be call'd *Unanimity*, is, when a Majority is able to carry a Train of Resolutions, without Lett, or Melestation.

If this is a right Definition of *Unanimity*, there certainly could not have been, in the most despotick Governments, greater *Unanimity* than has been in *England* for 20 Years past. — Indeed, there has been a strong Opposition to many publick Proceedings. — But what Hurt did it do the Minister? — Or, which is a more melancholy Reflection, What Good did it do the Nation?

Has the Opposition had Force enough to prevent or alter any one Measure, but the *Excise-Scheme*, and the *Sailor's Bill*?

Was not the Minister himself Judge of the Expences for the current Service? And has not all been comply'd with, that he propos'd?

We are peculiarly happy in *England* by our Constitution; for we have all the Advantages of monarchical Government for the executive Part, and the People have not only an undoubted Right, but a full Power likewise by their Representatives to be watchful over the Actions of the Ministers, that they don't exceed the Interests of the People. — This is our Constitution. — So that while our Representatives are faithful, the People are safe; and this Power

Power of Inquiry, is much more properly lodged, to answer the Intent of Government, with the People, than with the Prince, because our Judgment is much easier imposed on than our Senses.—A Prince may easily be deceived, by the Misrepresentations of his Ministers, of the Circumstances of the People, and it may be the Interest of a Minister to misrepresent Facts, to screen himself, and his subordinate Tools; but this is a Point, in which the People can't be mistaken.—*Hunger and Cold* are Counsellors that won't lye, but never go to Court.

A *British* Parliament, that discharges the Trust repos'd in them, won't take the Word of a Minister for his own Integrity, as a Prince may do; nor will a Minister have the Impudence to ask it.—*Si negare sufficit, quis erit nocens?*

This Subject brings to my Mind the Speech, which the Man made to Don Carlos of Spain, when he came to strangle him.—*Cailla, cailla, Senor Don Carlos, todo lo que se baxe es por su bien*; which, in plain English, is, *Senior Don Carlos, be quiet, all this is for your Good*.—The Reader will observe that in Spain, Poisoning and Strangling were as much the avow'd Measures of Ministers, as Corruption has been so in other Countries.

Perhaps it may be objected to me, that I have, in some Places, been too light for the Importance of the Subject; to make amends for which, I will be more serious in the Conclusion.

No body can have a greater Detestation of Faction, properly so call'd, than I have; but God forbid that the Lamentations and Apprehensions of a distress'd People should be ever thought so by a *British* Parliament!—And as I am an Enemy to Faction, I am a Friend to Unanimity; but I would wish that Unanimity placed upon a just Subject;

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for to be unanimous upon improper Objects, is but going so much faster out of the Way, and must end more fatally, than to have divided Councils.

There is one Point, I believe, all are agreed on; which is, that our political Situation carries but a melancholy Aspect. How, indeed, we came into such Circumstances, is a Question which, I believe, will not be so readily answer'd by the ministerial Tribe; tho' I hope they will be soon obliged to give an Answer, and a strict one too. Never was an Inquiry so much expected, nor were there ever stronger Presumptions to excite an unanimous Attention in those Places, where only Relief can be obtain'd.

Common Sense, Jan. 9. N^o 256.

BRITAIN'S HOPE in the present Conjunction.

THE most reviving Prospect with which this Nation hath been flatter'd for many Years past, is, what made its Appearance on the first of December.

To see so many Gentlemen of the best Families and largest Fortunes in the Kingdom meet in a Place where, according to the avow'd Scheme of our Corruptor, Persons of their Character were to be excluded for ever, in order to make Way for Brokers and Placemen (which in plainer English, is as much as to say, Brokers and Brokers) is an Event that hath dispers'd Gladness all over the Nation.

Methinks it looks like the first Sight of Land to a Crew of half-starv'd Mariners, after a long Voyage, who having been thrown out of their Course by Tempests, despair'd of ever seeing their native Country more.

There cannot be a greater Pleasure to a good Mind, than to be able to relieve the Distress'd; this is a Pleasure

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Pleasure which the Gentlemen of whom we are speaking now enjoy.—Such a formidable Body, with the whole Nation on their Side, may not only prevent infinite Mischiefs, but redress Grievances already felt:—The Corruptor cannot conceal his Apprehensions that it will be so; his Countenance betrays his Fears;—his very Insolence begins to forsake him:—We see such an Alteration in the Looks of all his Tools, that we thought could never happen to Persons of their Complexion;—they begin to look civil, and give me Leave to observe, that to look civil is a most melancholy Symptom on their Side.

We hear indeed, that the Corruptor still depends on the Negligence on the other Side, as his Anchor of Hope:—We think he will be deceiv'd:—We have already observ'd, that the old Excuse which Gentlemen formerly gave for being absent, that they could do no Good if they were present, is now no more; it is demonstrable, that with Unanimity and Attendance they may do what Good they please.

Consider what a Pleasure they ought to take in attending, who have the kind Wishes of all Mankind for their Success, and who are sure to meet with Approbation and Applause.

There is no Instance in History, of any Subject having usurp'd such an exorbitant Power as we have seen engross'd by one Man; yet in the Midst of this over-grown Power he hath been gradually losing Ground for seven or eight Years; it is near that Time since the Tide hath been turning against him, nor is it possible in the Nature of human Affairs, that he should ever be able to stem a Current, that must increase in Strength the longer it runs; the Genius of the Nation is visibly prevailing, and Providence will not suffer it to be ruin'd by such mean and bungling Hands.

The Freeholders and other middling People have done their Part towards mending publick Affairs, by electing Persons of the best Characters to represent them; the Business is now in the Hands of the Trustees, there can be no Reason to doubt but they will answer the Expectations of those who sent them.

All the low Tricks and silly Expedients usually practis'd in a bad Cause, have been tried by this Man over and over to recover his lost Ground, but to no Purpose:—He hath brib'd, and he hath menac'd; nay, he hath menac'd the whole Nation, but what then? The Sea when it is made angry by a Tempest, foams and swells like this Man, it threatens to overwhelm the whole Earth, yet is its Fury stopp'd by a little Bank of Sand; but it must be observ'd, that the Bank of Sand never quits its Post, it never stirs from that Spot assign'd it by Providence for guarding the Land, and checking the Fury of the Waters; therefore the Sea cannot prevail: On the contrary, in the Height of its Rage, its proud Waves are forc'd back within their proper Bounds.—By this we are taught what Perseverance and Attendance will do, and it is a just Emblem of a steady and wise Opposition.

Craftsman, Jan. 16. N° 311.

Of the Authority of SHERIFFS, and the Importance of putting proper Persons into that high Office.

THE High Sheriff of a County is an Officer of great Antiquity, Dignity, and Authority, both Judicial and Ministerial, in the respective County, over which he presides. In former Times, he was chosen in the County-Court by the Suffrages of the People, like Justices or Conservators of the Peace, as Members of Parliament now are; so that even then he was a Royal Officer, or Vice-Roy.

Roy, tho' chosen by the People. But, in Process of Time, some Inconveniencies being found, or pretended to be found, in this Method of Election, it was given by Statute to the King. He therefore still continues a *Royal Officer*, and of the highest Distinction; being created by Letters Patent, and having, besides his Patent of Office, a Writ directed to all Bishops, Lords, Knights, Freemen, and others, to be watchful and assistant to him in all Things appertaining to his Office and the Discharge of his Duty. He likewise takes Place of every Nobleman in the County, of what Rank or Degree soever, during the Time of his Shrievalty.—It is his Office and Duty to proclaim Statutes, and make Returns of the Writs for electing Members of Parliament, viz. Knights of the Shire, Citizens and Burgesses; as also to preserve the Rights of the King; collect his Rents; seize the Profits of Lands forfeited, and the Goods of Felons; to levy the King's Debts, Fines, Amerciaments, and be accountable to the King for the Issues and Profits of his County; for which he is obliged to give his Account in the Exchequer. He is to take Care that Criminals are executed, and to observe the Order of Law in putting them to Death. Lastly, to give no more Instances, among a thousand others, of his great Power, Dignity, and Authority, an *High Sheriff* must have *sufficient Lands*, to answer the King and his People. So that, in every Respect, he may be properly denominated the *King's Representative*, or the *next Person under the King*, in his respective County, during the Time of his Shrievalty.

The Authority of the *Sheriff* being so very great, and almost absolute, within his particular District, the greatest Care ought to be taken that it should never be confer'd upon an *indigent or mean Person*; and

whosoever deceives his Prince, and abuses his Country in this Respect, is certainly guilty of the highest Crime and Misdemeanor.

The principal Motives of a wicked Minister to prostitute this high Office, are one of these; either to return *Pack'd Juries*, when they are determined to support a forged or suspected Plot, and to destroy or harass some of their Enemies by illegal Convictions; or to procure a *Pack'd Parliament* by arbitrary and illegal Returns, which is much more frequently the Inducement to this criminal Abuse of Power, as Elections return periodically, tho' not so often as might be wish'd; and as an House of Commons fastly attach'd to the Interests of a Minister is so absolutely necessary to the Preservation of his Power, upon which only the Safety of his own dear Person depends.

But if it should ever happen, in Times to come, that a *very low Fellow*, even so low as a *menial Servant*, should be thrust into this Royal Office, especially for a *County of the first Rank, as to Wealth and Taxes*, it certainly deserves the strictest Inquiry, by whose Recommendation, or Influence, such an high Dignity was degraded; and if the Person guilty of so flagitious a Fact should appear to be a *Demi-Sovereign Minister*, he ought to be punish'd in the most exemplary Manner; because such a County as I am here supposing, can never want a sufficient Number of wealthy, able, and reputable Gentlemen to represent the King, and do Honour to his County.

But the same Arguments will hold equally good as to any other inferior Counties, with regard to Wealth and Taxes, as well as to Cities, Towns and Boroughs, which have a Right to be represented in Parliament; for if any Returning Officer, by whatever Name call'd, should be found guilty of making a *false Return*,

turn, or of any other unwarrantable Practices in the Discharge of his Duty, no Rigour of Punishment can be too severe for him; because, in that Case, the County, City, or Borough, cannot be justly said to be represented at all, unless by the Returning Officer; and if any Candidate for a Seat in the House of Commons, the chief Support of our Liberties and Properties, should ever presume to prostitute and abandon himself in such a Manner, in order to be return'd, for vile and mercenary Ends, as to forge or counterfeit any *Corporation Seal*, I will not take upon myself to determine how far the Rules of Law may extend against him; but sure I am, that he ought to be hooted out of that august Assembly.

The Justice of the present House of Commons, already inflicted upon such notorious Delinquents and Violators of all Laws, both human and divine, give us the utmost Reason to hope, believe, and expect that none of them will be able to escape, without due Examination and Punishment, according to their respective Offences.

I need not enforce the Doctrine of Attendance in Parliament, at this critical Conjunction; since it hath been so well explain'd by several excellent Hands, and so fully answer'd by our Representatives already, that it would be justly thought impertinent in me to say any farther upon that Head.

Common Sense, Jan. 16. N^o 257.

Of the Administration in free States, and its Abuses.

IN free States, when any that are entrusted with the Administration of publick Affairs design to exercise a more arbitrary Degree of Power than is consistent with the Nature of the Government, they always set out with specious Pretences to publick Good.

In limited Monarchies, the executive Part must be divided into different Offices, which ought to be intirely independent of each other.

If a Man who is intrusted in Conjunction with others over a single Branch, designs to usurp not only the sole Power of that, but of all the other Offices of the Government, leaving to those who ought to be his Equals, the honourable Name of his Tools, he ought to conceal his Game till he is sure that nothing can shake him with —.

Nothing can contribute more to such a Man's Designs, than Parties in the Country. A pretended Zeal for a Party covers a Multitude of Sins, in the Opinions of all those that are Bigots to that Party: People of this Character will support a Minister in Things the most prejudicial to the Commonwealth, provided you can but make them believe, that it is for the Good of the Party: They will become the Slaves of such a Man, without knowing that they are so. — Bigots of all Kinds are the weakest Creatures of the human Species.

There is a second Sort who act with this or that Party, without examining into the Merits of either, for no Reason, but because it happen'd at the Beginning of their Lives that their Acquaintance lay among People on that Side of the Question; their Principle is only a Kind of Complaisance to do as their Company does: — These will go some Lengths.

F There is a third Sort who think, that if Government be wisely and honestly administred, it is indifferent which Side is uppermost; these will act with either as long as the publick Interest is pursued, they will even forgive some small Errors tho' they will not approve of them; like some good-natured Creditors, they will take a Minister's Word once or twice more, altho' he hath deceived them

them before; but when they find no Amendment, when they see nothing but a Mixture of Ignorance and Knavery in all publick Measures, they will trust no longer:—They consider the Country, they consider their own Reputation, and from a right Principle oppose those they had before supported.

Our Man in Power finding himself left and opposed by all such whose Reputations were before of Use to him, and serv'd to give a Kind of Sanction to his bad Measures, is forc'd to pick up People without Name, without Interest, without Character to supply their Places,—People so obscure, that they never had Fathers or Mothers, and had they not been drawn out to disgrace the Nation, the People would not have known by what Names to have call'd them; and thus is such a Minister left at last, with the Rump, the Tail, the Refuse, the rotten End of a despicable Faction.

I hope nothing like this will ever happen in this Nation;—we may pronounce we are in no Danger of it; for since the Nation's future Prosperity depends upon the Attendance of a few Gentlemen, we are very sure they will attend;—the strongest Excuses that any Gentleman can make for being absent, must appear Trifles light as Air in Comparison of what is now depending.

If something dangerous to the Constitution should pass by the Absence of a single Man one Day, how would it sound if he should plead in his Excuse, that his Lady lay in, as if he was to play the Midwife; or that his Brother or Child was dead, as if he was the Undertaker.

For the Nation's Friends to be absent as Things now stand, would be like a Man's throwing up the Cards when the Game is sure in his

Hand, which must bring him under the Suspicion of confederating with Sharpers to cheat his own Friends who had engaged on his Side.

There is a Circumstance, sufficient of itself to deter a Man from listing under the Banners of him who is the Object of universal Hatred; which is, to be looked upon as an Enemy wherever he comes. —When a Man knows that nothing but Decency to the rest of the Company, can hinder some one from telling him his own wherever he appears, what an uneasy State of Life must it be to one who hath any Sense of Feeling? If this be the Case while they are under the Protection of Power, what will it be when that Protection is withdrawn, and they are upon a Level with the Lowest? I believe the Time is not far off, when these People will think themselves extremely obliged to a Man that will so much as return their Bow.

I shall agree, that it is still in the Power of many to obtain Quarter. —All that have kept their Hands clean in their Offices will be well receiv'd;—those indeed that have been concern'd in the Jobb-Work must hold out to the last, they must sink or swim with him; but it is not too late for the others to repent and fall into the true Interest of their Country.

Craftsman, Jan. 23. N^o 812.

To the Worshipful George Trueman, Esq;
Lord of the Manor of Whitecliff.

May it please your Worship,

TO permit us, the whole Body of your Tenants, to lay before you a general Complaint of the manifold Hardships we now lie under, and have suffered upwards of 14 Years, from the iniquitous and treacherous Practices of your wicked Steward, Mr. Robert Bluskin. Your Worship may be assured, it is under the deepest Sense of your Justice, Good-nature, and other excellent Virtues, that we presume to trouble you with this

Remon-

Remonstrance, and flatter ourselves, that we shall find a speedy Redress of all our Grievances. We are fully convinced, how much it is your Worship's Resolution to defend us in a quiet Occupation of all our Tenures; that we should have the free Use of all the Commons, and of the Ways which lie thro' them, within your Worship's ancient and accustomed Manor; and when, not without some Difficulty, we found a Way to acquaint your Worship how injuriously we were treated by Sir Philip Strut's People, who would never suffer us to carry any Thing across the *West Common*, without stopping the Teams, and unloading and searching them, upon a sham Pretence, that we had stolen Things out of their Grounds; and would sometimes take Horses, Carriages, and the whole Load, away to one of Sir Philip's Farms, and there keep them, contrary to all Law and Equity: When your Worship, after some Years, came to the Knowledge of it, a just Sense of your own Honour, join'd to a compassionate Regard for your abused Tenants, soon made your Worship resolve to call Sir Philip to Account, and to authorize and empower your Tenants thenceforward to make what Reprisals they could, to assemble in a Body, and, by Force, recover from any of the Farms of the said Sir Philip, whatever Goods or Chattels should come first to Hand, till we had obtain'd full Satisfaction for all our Losses. Notwithstanding which your Worship's good Intention, we must yet again beg Leave to put your Worship in Mind, that we still labour under as great Hardships as ever; not for Want of either Courage or Strength to do ourselves Justice, but from the unparalleled Management of your Worship's Steward aforesaid, whose daily Actions give us but too much Reason to suspect that he is under-hand serving the Interest, not only of Sir Philip, but of others, your Worship's inveterate Enemies, and particularly 'Squire Babson, the Parson of whose Parish, 'tis generally believed, knows enough to hang him, whenever he pleases. Your Worship's Tenants (with Submission be it spoken) want neither good Hearts, able Bodies, or willing Minds, and verily think they could play their Parts with Sir Philip's Folks, and 'Squire Babson's both together, upon any Spot of the Common; yet such are Mr. Blue-skin's Contrivances, that hitherto we have had few or no Opportunities of coming up with them, or making ourselves the least Amends, according to your Worship's most gracious Intention. For, under Pretence that nothing could be attempted without special Directions from your Worship, he would summon us to meet at the *Ship and Castle Alehouse* in the Village, with good Clubs and Quarterstaffs, and there keep us, our Sons, and our Servants, from our Work, Day after

Day, and never let us know what we are to do. Sometimes he would say, we must stay till the Change of the Moon; but the Moon changed and changed again, and we never stir'd. Then, forsooth, we must tarry for *Netobury Fair*, and fall upon them as they were returning home with their Money in their Pockets. Then he would say, we must not be all in one Place, but some here, some there; under this Pretence we were divided; one Parcel of us were sent into the *West Common*, another into *Midland Common*, and the rest kept loitering in the Village; all of us eating and drinking, and wearing out our Apparel all the While, partly at your Worship's, and partly at our own Expence, to our Loss of Time, Neglect of all Manner of Business, and thereby Impoverishment and Ruin of our Families; and, what was worst of all, Sir Philip's Tenants, in the mean Time, with better Colour than ever, entering our Folds, and carrying off whatever they could lay their Hands on. Indeed he was somewhat disappointed by the Company he sent to the *West Common*; for these (as your Worship may remember) being headed by James Green the *Thresher*, as clever and as stout a Fellow as ever handled a Flail, whom Mr. Blue-skin fancy'd was only a Prater, and would not dare to fall upon them with so few as he had with him, (Mr. Blue-skin having taken Care to send, as he thought, few enough:). But what does honest James do, as soon as ever he got there, before the Steward could countermand the first Orders, (as he had Reason to suspect he would) but fall to work upon the tightest little Hamlet Sir Philip has belonging to him, broke down all the Fences, and drove off the Premises all their Beasts that were worth taking; and if he had had but a few Hands more, would have gone to the next Hamlet, tho' twice as big, and no Doubt have done the same Execution there. This we know was welcome News to your Worship, and agreeable to that just Resentment to which you had been so long and so often provoked by the insolent Behaviour of the Struts; but it was far otherwise with your Steward; he and his vile mercenary Crew cursed poor James to the Pit of Hell, call'd him a hot-brain'd, conceited Puppy, and swore he should pay for his Rashness.—And so, the Company that he sent to the *Midland Common*, what have they done, beside spending your Worship a World of Money, and losing their own Time and Labour?—Then, as to the lesser of the three *Tumpy Closes* that lie a little Way up in that Common, and the old Roman Camp commonly call'd *Fairy Ridges*, that lies on the left Hand, just as you come out of the narrow Lane that leads from the *Great Common* into *Midland Common*, (both of them now Part of your Worship's Estate, but which

which were formerly in the Possession of the *Struts*, and of which your Worship's Ancestors having, by a forcible Entry, dispossest'd Sir Philip, did afterwards become legally invested by a Decree in Chancery:) It is well known the *Strut* Family have always pretended a Claim to them; my Lady has given out, that she will never let Sir Philip rest till he has recover'd them; and it is generally thought, by your Worship's Tenants and all the Country, that your Worship's own Steward, Mr. *Bluekin*, has given Assurances both to my Lady *Strut* and to the old Parson of *Squire Baboon's* Parish, that he will do all that lies in his Power to persuade your Worship to yield them up quietly, in order to pacify Sir Philip, and prevent his People from committing such unjust Outrages upon your Tenants. But, as we are confident, from your Worship's known Sense of Honour, that you will scorn any such cowardly Compliance, so on the other hand your Worship may be assured that we, your Tenants, would sacrifice all we are worth, rather than the *Struts* should have Possession of that *Close* and the *Rudges* again; for the *Midland Common*, which is now so convenient to us on account of our Sheep, would not only be of no Use, but exceeding dangerous to our People in their passing too and fro, if it were not for our being possess'd of those two Cots, which are standing one in the *Close* and the other in the *Rudges*. To one or the other of these our Shepherds retire upon Occasion, and are shelter'd from the Inclemencies of the Weather. Here, they sometimes barricade themselves when like to be overpower'd by your Worship's sworn Enemies, the *Struts* and the *Baboons*; and sometimes sally out, as they have Opportunity, and take a little Revenge. By what we now do, we know what may be done by them. A few Lads of Metal, with no other Weapons than the Stones which the two old Gravel-Pits may furnish them with, one in *lessor Tumpy*, and the other in the *Rudges*, might easily hinder any from coming out of the narrow Lane into the *Midland Common*, or after from passing by the *Tumpy Closes* on either Side.—We farther presume, your Worship would be far from countenancing the corrupt Practices of Mr. *Bluekin* at his keeping of your Worship's annual *Courts Leet* and *Baron*; and that you little think in how bare-faced and avowed a Manner, at such Times, he packs and bribes the Jury, in order to get such Presentments made as may best serve his own vile Purposes. The vast Sums which he thus squanders away upon these Occasions, and are for the most Part unjustly extorted from us, your Worship may partly judge of by this Article in his Account: *Necessary Expences at the Times of Court-Keeping*. And no longer ago than the last *Leet*, believing he had got a Jury to his

Mind, he had the Impudence in his Charge publickly to assure all the Tenants in your Worship's Name, that you had done every Thing, and taken all such Steps as they desired, against Sir Philip *Strut*; that you had begun a *Law-Suit* with him purely at their Request; and had order'd *James the Thresher* to fall upon the Hamlets in the *West Common*, merely because you found they were inclinable to it. For which Kind of Discourse we can scarce think he has any Authority from your Worship; but only wants to make my Lady *Strut* and the old Parson believe, that himself and your Worship, thro' his Influence, were against giving them any Molestation at all, and compell'd, as it were, to suffer some Things to be done, only to stop the Mouths of some of your unreasonable, clamorous Tenants. For the Truth is this; had our Inclination been made known to your Worship, you would have found it in our Wishes, that you had taken the *Struts* to Task from the Time that you first came to the Estate, upwards of 14 Years ago; and that, (not only *James the Thresher*, with half a Dozen or half a Score Hands to lie idle in a daily Expectation of more Company and further Instructions, but) all of us should have been sent in a Body into the *West Common*, where the best-stock'd of Sir Philip's Farms lie; where we humbly presume we should soon have done ourselves ample Justice, and have saved your Worship many a good Pound, which you have spent, and may yet be obliged to spend at Law with him and *Squire Baboon*, before you can obtain a full and honourable Satisfaction for yourself and Tenants. We conceive also, that the Steward, by this Charge, expected that the Jury, in Behalf of all your Worship's Tenants, would have desired him to return your Worship their Thanks, for having so zealously endeavour'd to see they had Justice done them against the injurious Proceedings of the *Struts*; by which they must have given a Kind of Sanction to his base Transactions, and precluded themselves, in a great Measure, from making the Complaints against him, which they now presume to lay before your Worship, which, tho' not the Tithe of what they could make, yet must be sufficient, we conceive, to give your Worship such a View of our deplorable State, as to induce you to commiserate your poor distress'd Tenants, and no longer leave us at the Mercy of the insolent *Struts* and *Baboons*, and their Confederate, your Worship's wicked Steward, Mr. *Robert Bluekin*.

Common Sense, Jan. 23. N^o 258.

IT may be imagined, that, when one Man is the whole Government, the first Object of his Care will be to preserve himself against his Enemies, i. e. against the whole

whole Nation, and that such an unnatural Power cannot be supported, but by an unnatural Expence, wherein neither the Interest, the Honour, nor Safety of the Commonwealth are any Ways concern'd.

It is an old Observation, that those who do the Injury are the first that hate. The Man who usurps such an exorbitant Power will certainly hate the whole People; he will look upon them all to be his Enemies, from a Consciousness that he hath given them Provocation enough to be so; and of Consequence he must do his utmost to wrest out of their Hands that Power of punishing State Delinquents, which by the Nature of all free Governments is lodg'd in them.

The continual Oppressions that must be laid upon the Subjects, in order to keep this Man upon his Legs, will be intolerable: Every Project which tends to impoverish the Gentry and common People will be encouraged, because Poverty sinks Mens Spirits, and renders them fit for Servitude. Perhaps an arm'd Force may be kept up, which may serve two Purposes; to make the People poor, and keep them in Subjection. In fine, all the while such an unnatural Power is building up, the People live under a Harrow.

I take this to be a plain and natural Description of a free State, wherein some one bold Man attempts to grasp at the whole Government; and it may be imagined, that where the Parties are, a single Man Master of the Wealth and Power of the Kingdom on the one Side, and the Constitution of a free Government on the other, the Struggle will be very great, and the Country, while it lasts, must suffer the Nature of a Civil War: But there is this Comfort however, that if, before the People are quite subdued, the Invader (for so I think I may call him) loses an Inch of Ground, he is gone: He is under a Necessity of being always successful, it is incumbent upon him to carry every Point; for if the Nation once rises upon him, they must, they will follow the Blow, they cannot leave him till they crush him to Atoms; they know their own Danger, they must be sensible they are in the Condition of a single Man attack'd by a Russian; every Thing they do against him is *se defendendo*.

It may be urg'd, that the single Man hath many Advantages over the Constitution in this Struggle: He hath the Treasure and the Preferments at his Disposal;—he has white Staffs, and Ribbons and Titles (B—s) to please F—ls; he hath more substantial Temptations to gratify the Avaritious and Corrupt; besides, when it is seen that he makes Use of his Power to protect Rogues, all Persons of that Denomination will of course run in to him.

In the next Place, it may be urg'd, that

his Party is a close connected Body, a Kind of Macedonian Phalanx, that moves and acts as one Man: It is a Machine consisting of many Wheels, performing all its Operations by the Touch of one Hand. Whereas the Friends of the Publick consist of Volunteers, every Man acting according to his own private Judgment, without Controul, without Reward; besides, they may have private Fiques and private Prejudices against each other, which sometimes enter into publick Affairs, and disconcert the best Designs.

—I will allow these are great Advantages.

Notwithstanding all which, when the whole People are on the other Side, the whole People (I say) must carry such Weight wherever they go, that, provided there be Unanimity and Industry among those that act for them, one would think that nothing can resist them.

Another Thing that must be consider'd is, that when the Man and his Power begin to be hated, those Temptations in his Hands begin to lose their usual Charms: When he is opposed by all Men of Honour, how low must that Creature be in Understanding that can be allured by a little Feather in his Cap to expose himself to Hatred and Contempt!

When the Opposition grows formidable, there are other Circumstances which may turn in Favour of the Publick, and one is, that probably the Dictator will be as much embarrass'd by his own Party as by the other Side. Broken Promises will now be reviv'd, and new Demands will be made: Nobody will wait when a general Opinion prevails, that in a little Time it will not be in his Power to make good his corrupt Bargains. To depend for Preferment upon a Man who is upon the Brink of Ruin himself, would be like putting your Money into the Hands of one whom you expected every Hour to be declar'd a Bankrupt: Whoever trusted him one Week, would be counted an Ideot even by his own Party.

What must he do, when every Man expects to be paid in Proportion to his Danger and the Necessity he is under for their Help, and when his Credit is so bad, that, like a Bankrupt, he must pay ready Money? How will he be able to go on? How long will Things last? I think, when a Man, universally hated, comes to be so push'd, it would be no Wonder if he should suffer the Fate of *Atton*, and we should see him worried by his own Hounds.

N. B. We have receiv'd a Letter from New Bond-street, and assure the Secretary of the Club, that we have already comply'd with his Desire as far as it is proper, and shall continue to do so.

A YORKSHIRE PASTORAL.

Æ N I G M A.

BENEATH a hazle's unfrequented shade
The desolate *Cloddilla* sighing laid:
'Twas love that robb'd the silly maid of rest,
Love, the worst tyrant of a gentle breast!
Ah! well-a-day, she cry'd, can *Cuddy* scorn
The girl to whom so oft he love has sworn?
Can he recal those melting am'rous vows,
Which he wou'd whisper while I milk'd the
cows, [say,
And all the tender things which he wou'd
While we alone i'th' fields were making hay,
And now to his *Cloddilla* be so shy?
Ah! woe is me, with pining grief I'll die.
What is there I to *Cuddy* e'er refus'd?
How often *Colin* for his sake abus'd!
Colin! who on his pipe so sweetly plays,
So many carols sings, and rural lays.
And did not *Lacy*, *Colin* too approve?
Why shou'd not *Cuddy* then *Cloddilla* love?
But *Cuddy* to *Cloddilla* still is shy,
Ah! woe is me, with pining grief I'll die.
Ah! had I *Hobbinol* but haply lov'd,
I shou'd not now those piteous plaints have
mov'd;
Nor *Hobbinol* have run beside his wits,
And raving, talk'd of love and scorn by fits.
But why do I accuse my silly will,
For fate, they say, predestines weddings still:
May *Cuddy*'s lot and mine this verify,
Else, woe is me! with pining grief I'll die.
What tho' I be not fair, but rather brown,
I've yet been prais'd by many a neighb'ring
clown;
And tho' no flow'rs so white as lilies are,
Are none so beautiful, because less fair?
As I've been told, I've no uncomely mien,
And in my shape is due proportion seen;
I sing as sweet as any nightingale,
And none can trip more nimbly with a pail:
But *Cuddy*'s blind to what all others spy.
Ah! woe is me, with pining grief I'll die.
Blithe Marian now receives his flatt'ring
vows, [white cows;
Marian who milks, they say, three milk-
But grant that this is true, as well 't may be,
Can *Marian* for this compare to me?
Is this enough to make her *Cuddy*'s bride?
For nothing must he e'er expect beside,
Except old *Hodge* and goody *Tattle* lie.
Ah! woe is me, with pining grief I'll die.
I've twenty sheep, ten lambkins, and a
farm, [warm;
Besides a well-thatch'd house to keep us
And feather-bed, as soft as any down;
All these, if *Cuddy* will, shall be his own:
But if all these my *Cuddy* cannot buy,
Ah! woe is me, with pining grief I'll die.
Thus having said, she to her cot withdrew,
And wail'd, 'cause *Cuddy* was not there, a-new.

LADIES, I'm under hedges seen,
Near the bank-side I often lay,
Oft near your walks, or near a stile,
But oft'ner in the publick way,
Strange is my fate! forlorn I seem,
Unvisited in wintry weather;
But when bright *Phœbus* burns the plains,
Thousands dance round me all together:
Yet still I like my winter's life,
Less damag'd, when alone I lay;
I'm kiss'd, 'tis true, all summer-time,
But kiss'd and sipt, till sipt away.
There's not a creature wings the air,
That swims the sea, or moves on earth;
Kings, princes, dukes, the meanest slaves,
Tinkers and fiddlers, give me birth.
Sometimes, when born, I cause no pain,
Sometimes distort the sweetest faces:
It's seldom I confine the fair,
Or lessen their distinguish'd graces,
The dame at fourscore bears me well,
No male's concern'd in my production;
Sometimes I'm still-born, oft'ner not:
The hind's enrich'd by my destruction.
What tho' my parents different are,
Some mean and low, some high and great;
Like are my features, like my form;
I'm not improv'd by wealth or state.
My shape is conical, sometimes
Cylindrical, or somewhat broader;
Sometimes all surface I appear,
But then my parent's out of order.
It's true, the rich for selfish ends
Build stately receptacles for me;
The peasant drops me in a hole:
Yet rich and poor alike abhor me.
You've often read of me in *Martial*,
I much assist the witty jokers;
Yet out of ev'ry room I'm thrust
With brush and shovel, tongs and poker.
The artist forms me of soft wax,
To raise in company loud laughter;
Dropt near a chair, *Tim* bursts his sides,
And *Cloe* scarce can hold her water.
I give rise to a pack of knaves,
That drive me from the place I'm hid in,
Sport with the nightly task, and seem
As merry, as when at a wedding.
I pay no clerks, yet, wond'rous strange!
Of offices I have great plenty,
Well-stock'd with papers of all sorts;
You'll find my warehouse seldom empty.
Hither fair *Cloe* oft resorts,
Not hinder'd by the foulest weather;
If seen, the blushing nymph returns,
Stoops, and picks up a straw or feather.

Old *Galen* handled me with glee,
Sanctorius weigh'd me very nicely;
 And if philosophers say true,
Sage Helmont knew my worth precisely.
 I'm not by *Æsculapius*' sons,
 Tho' now more squeamish, quite neglected:
 A knight in *England*; but, hard fate!
 Little, ah! little more respected.
 Not more respected, did I say? [me;
 There's no man but with awe comes near
 Thief-like, at night I do most harm:
 Ye *Edinburgh* lads then fear me!
 Now, ladies, if by all these marks
 You find it difficult to tell me,
 Trust to your —: now I've done;
 For surely you begin to smell me.
 Oxon. DAVUS.

To a young LADY, with *Felton's Dissertation*
 on Reading the Classics, and Forming a just
 Style.

Dear Miss,

TO your fair hand I give *Felton's* gay page,
 Charg'd with profane sense, big with
 poetic rage: [known,
 To this great judge each writer's faults were
 And ev'ry author's merit, but—his own.
 O'er ev'ry age and class the censor sits,
 And candidly or taxes, or acquits:
 In prose and poetry alike presides;
 And thro' each dubious work impartial guides.
 In all the force of critic light and shade
 Behold each author's pourtrait, here display'd.
 Whom to reject, hence learn, and whom re-
 tain; [L—nt*.
 And which the study, which befits D—ck—
 Far-raisd above the million's vulgar flight,
 To read, in this fair page you'll learn, and
 write:
 With their criteria either science grac'd,
 And in good sense and criticism plac'd.
 To laws still bound, strict as the *Atbenian* stage,
 We enter here into each tortur'd page.
 Smit with these rules, contemptuous throw
 aside
 Each low inclassic *secretary* guide;
 And, form'd on better models, dare to find
 The native riches of your growing mind.
 With such a guide to either style proceed,
 And emulate the authors whom you read.
 By laws like these politer *Felton* fir'd
Rutland's young mind, and a chaste pen in-
 spir'd.
 Nor would the great præceptor frown to view
 A present worthy *Roos*, transfer'd to you;
 Nor *Mammy's* † self with greater reason blame
 This re-inscription to my T—'s fair name.
 O thou, my early care, and lasting hope!
 Whose youth's a harvest of no scanty crop;

* See Pope's Essay on Criticism. *Miscell.* Vol. I. p. 85.

Lord Roos, Duke of Rutland, A. D. 1710.
 by both Sides, as also Mamma's Maiden Name,

In whose first dawn, and op'ning bloom, we
 find [join'd;
 The father's depth, and mother's sweetness
 Accept this finish'd piece—Nor thou refuse
 The tend'rest wishes of no venal muse.
 Wrapt into future times, the bard surveys
 The elder blessings of your riper days:
 In one fine woman fondly hopes to see
 The fairest transcripts of the fairest three,
 While S—, C—, W— † charm in }
 thee.

(Thus, in *Timotheus*' name resplendent shone
Eunice's worth and *Lois's*, in one.)
 Now he pursues you through bright *Hymen's*
 flame; [name)
 (Your beauties ONE through ev'ry change of
 Thence promises a lovely line of heirs,
 Worthy their fires' and future *Felton's* cares.
 Fir'd with that name, lay these rude sketches by,
 The courtly tutor's page demands your eye.
 —No more—May ev'ry grace and joy abound,
 And flow'ry years fill your long life's encir-
 cling round.

Jan. 1, 1741-2.

J. RHUDD.

A HYMN.

LORD! in the solemn shades of night,
 When I behold the skies,
 In contemplation of thy works,
 My thoughts to heaven rise.
 If I survey the silver moon
 Array'd in robes of light,
 Who form'd her lucent orb, I cry,
 Must be supremely bright.
 But when I view ten thousand stars
 Shining with rival rays,
 My soaring soul the sky transcends,
 And thinks she sees thy blaze:
 Transported with extatic love,
 Ingulph'd in bliss I stand,
 Gaze on thy dazzling beams, and taste
 The joys at thy right hand:
 Celestial pleasures thro' my veins
 In floods of transport roll;
 And thy amazing goodness, Lord!
 With rapture melts my soul.

J. DINSDALE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MA-
 GAZINE.

S I R,

A CERTAIN extremely-good Lady, and
 much-honour'd Friend of mine ||,
 seem'd somewhat diverted, the other Day,
 with a very small Part of the ensuing Story.
 This Incident has encourag'd me to turn the
 Whole into *Metre*; which (if you'll indulge
 me so far) may be speedily communicated by
 your

† Family Name of John,

‡ Miss's Grandmamma's Maiden Name
 || Lady H— of H—

your Means: I have purposely spun out the Thing to a considerable Length: A little poetical *Amplification*, methought, wou'd not be much amiss. A *Tale*, (you know, Sir) when duly protracted, may not unfitly beguile the wonted Tediouſness of a *Winter's Evening*.—If the Trifle should fortunately afford her Ladyship (with a few more Readers of the like Candour) some small *Entertainment*, I shall, in that Case, forgive my Muse her Officiouſness; and my Friends, I hope, will pardon likewise the Impertinence of,

Jan. 12, S I R,

1741-2. Your very humble Servant.

THE FRIGHTED FARMER. A TALE.

LET modern *Sadlucers* declaim on,
Nor care to own a *cacodæmon*;
Be *goblins*, *elves*, and *apparitions*
The sport of infidel-physicians;
Let philosophic pedants grin,
And, in presumptuous sort, begin
To muster up whate'er they can say
Of mere *illusion*,—strength of *fancy*,—
Long *prejudice*,—and early *fears*,—
Notions imbib'd in younger years,—
And gross *deception* of our senses;
These are, we know, the grand pretences:
But, ah!—how groundless, giddy, vain,
The following *story* will explain.
'Tis certain fact, tho' coarsely told:
The matter, prithee, Muse, unfold.

One day, an honest farmer went
(Roger by name) to pay his rent:
The bumkin, in his very best,
As prim as any quaker drest,
Did, with a boorish kind of pride,
Sure-footed, sturdy *Brock* bestride.
His sob replete with glitt'ring pence,
Gave him an air of confidence:
But yet it griev'd the gaffer sore,
To think, how soon the precious ore
Must for his landlord be secur'd,
By that insatiate leech, the steward:
The thought e'en pierc'd him to the heart;
But dearest friends, alas! must part.
He jogg'd along, and shook his head;
And to himself thus sighing said.—

Relentless landlords!—sure, O sure,
If half the ills that we endure,
To you were once but rightly known,
To us some mercy wou'd be shewn:
You wou'd not seize upon the spoil,
The product of our endless toil;
Nor thus ingross the annual gains
Of all our great, incessant pains.
But, ah! ye little know the care,
The slavish life, the slender fare,
The coarse conveniencies, the crosses,
The vast expences, various losses,
To which poor farmers are expos'd:—
Were this but thoroughly disclos'd,

You wou'd not, sure, so ill requite us,
Nor with foul *pettifoggers* fright us.
But—we must strive to be content;
Prove honest men,—and pay our rent:
Then shall we need to fear no evil,
Nor dread to face the very devil.

He spoke;—with harness'd heel then spur'd
Poor *Brock*, and made him grunt and gurd.
But hold,—to hinder rash reflection,
I'll obviate here a small objection.

You'll wonder, till you've been acquainted,
Why Roger seem'd so discontented:
But, let my courteous reader know,
This happen'd many years ago;—
When *lawyers*, an infernal band!
Like locusts, overspread the land;
When *pride* and *luxury* the realm,
And gen'ral *want*, did overwhelm;
When *trade* was low, and *taxes* high,
And *Britain* scarce had one ally.
'Tis odds (tho' not to one quite twenty)
That, had he seen these times of plenty,
And been our blest cotemporary,
Hodge had not seem'd in such quandary.

At length, arriving at the *squire's*,
He for his landlord straight inquires,
Dismounts, and gives the horse some hay,
And tow'rs the house then takes his way.
Into the steward's hall he's led;
Where, tho' not o'er-genteely bred,
Hodge to the bailiff makes a bow,
As nicely as he well knew how.
(The cringing beau, and lawless rake,
To rustics shou'd allowance make.)
This done,—the fumbling, lab'ring lout
The loaded leathern-purse logs out;
Empties the glitt'ring, splendid store,
Which with great care is counted o'er.—

The steward gives him a receipt;
The cook, his belly-full of meat:
Nor does the jolly butler fail
To bring in jugs of nappy ale.
Hodge smoak'd his pipe; and freely drinking,
Forgot his purse had quite done chinking.

By fellow-farmers now beset,
(Upon the like occasion met)
With them he falls into discourse,
Tells 'em, where *Bess* and *Star* took horse;
For seed-corn, what one made him pay;
And how he sold last market-day:—
Talks of manuring, plowing, sowing,
Of harrowing, rowling, reaping, mowing:—
What management does good,—what, harm;
And how he had improv'd his farm.

Quite merry, he proceeds to quaff,
And oft sets up a loud horse-laugh;
With roaring voice essays to sing,
And grows as happy as a king.

Now,—now,—he's almost overcome!
'Tis now high time to think of home.
He rises,—takes his leave of all;
And tries to stand,—but fears to fall:
Then, bending tow'rs the block his course,
From thence he mounts upon his horse.

Alone he budg'd;—for, 'lack-a-day!
The rest all gang'd a diff'rent way.
And yet he went not quite alone;
As in the sequel shall be shewn:
For one got up,—you'll quickly find,—
(By him tho' unobserv'd) behind.

[To be continu'd.]

To Sir JOHN TURNER, Bart.

HOR. Lib. II. Ode 3. *Æquam memento, &c.*

By Mr. WHALEY.

FRIEND, born to die; in Fortune's shade,
Or plac'd beneath her beams;
Nor meanly dull, nor vainly glad,
Avoid all false extremes.

Whether alone in want you live,
Or spend your happy hour,
And jolly welcome friends receive,
With *Nathal's* thirty-four;

Where friendly trees on yonder hill
Abate the noon-tide ray,
Near which the glitt'ring, struggling rill
Finds out its crooked way:

Call wine, and lo! yon fading flower,
This morn so freshly blown,
Bids us enjoy the instant hour,
While life and youth's our own.

You, as Sir *Charles* well did, must leave
Your house, your streams, your trees;
And what your prudent care shall save,
Your grasping heir shall seize.

Whether from kings you drew your breath,
Or from the peasant came,
Little avails, since ruthless death
Treats clown and king the same.
One wheel determines all, one fate
Attends on ev'ry rank;
Come up their chances soon or late,
In death all meet a blank.

To Sir JOHN TURNER, Bart.
Member of the House of Commons.

An ODE. In Imitation of,
Æquam memento, &c. Hor.

By W. BROWNE, Doctor of Physick of
both Universities, and Fellow of the Royal
College of Physicians.

SIR John, preserve an equal mind,
Unmov'd; if she be cross or kind,
Scorn to be Fortune's creature;
Nor own that she has made you great
With title, lands, and senate seat:
To be yourself is greater.

Since you must die, your purse will bear it,
Instead of port, indulge with claret;
Nor die without good living:

Were you in life's dull path to trudge,
As grave and sober as a judge,
From death there's no reprieving.

Chuse out some hospitable shade,
By the old knight's plantations made,
Trees close with trees uniting;
Where the fine water's peaceful wave
Glides slowly, as if loth to leave
A landscape so delighting.

There let the plate be spread with roses,
Whose short lives warn to tope our noses,
And seize each present minute;
That we may boast, as well as they,
The life we lead is sweet and gay:
And more there's nothing in it.

As *Lynn* and *Warham* you must quit,
Your charming lake and shady seat,
Let them still merry find you;
Nor plague your thoughts to raise a sum,
For if you cou'd scrape up a plumb,
You must leave all behind you.

It differs nothing, if you are
A clown's, or rich Sir *Charles's* heir,
As to the point of dying;
For death makes no more beds than one,
And tho' a friend may add a stone,
That alters not your lying.

Here we must all; or soon or late,
Pig in together, small and great,
As each receives his summons;
Which life's great wheel decides by lot,
While *Charon*, in his scabby boat,
Plies for king, lords and commons.

To CHLOE wearing PATCHES.

THE wrinkled *Flavia* patches wears,
To hide her furrow'd trace of years:
With patches pimpled *Phyllis* covers
Her imperfections from her lovers:
But why? Ah! why should they disgrace,
And hide so much of *Chloe's* face;
Where each a *Cupid* most disarm,
And each conceal a native charm?
Chloe, for shame, all arts despise,
Mistrust not those all-conqu'ring eyes;
No more thy angel beauty throwd,
But shine, like heav'n, without a cloud.

Epistola Latina, Maria, &c. must be deserr'd
to our next.

The Letters from the Gentleman's Friend at
Swatham never came to Hand, that we knew
of: His Direction was right, and if any
Thing proper to be inserted shall be sent, it
shall not be neglected. We like the Version of
St. Olyth very well, but think the Lines be-
ginning with *Est sua* somewhat ambiguous,
and desire to know of our Correspondent, whe-
ther he designs *sua* to agree with *salus*, tho'
even then it seems somewhat harsh. In the
Latin Version of Psalm CXXXVII, there
are manifestly some Faults.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



On Dec. 31, his Majesty appointed the following Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, viz. For *Berks*, Henry Lanyon Hunter, Esq;—*Bedf.* John Lawton the younger, Esq;—*Bucks*, Charles Savage, Esq;—*Cambr. and Hunt.* Dingley Ashham, Esq;—*Chester*, Peter Legh, Esq;—*Cumb.* Henry Fletcher, Esq;—*Devon*, Robert Lucas, Esq;—*Dorset*, Robert Barber, Esq;—*Essex*, Olmond Beavoir, Esq;—*Glouc.* Sam. Hawker, Esq;—*Herts.* George Carpenter the younger, Esq;—*Kent*, John Mason, Esq;—*Leic.* John Wright, Esq;—*Linc.* Francis Daytell, Esq;—*Monm.* Richard Clarke, Esq;—*Northumb.* Anthony Marsden, Esq;—*Northamp.* Thomas Powys, Esq;—*Norfolk*, John Thurstone, Esq;—*Nottingham.* William Cartwright, Esq;—*Oxford.* John Nourse, Esq;—*Rutland.* John Brown, Esq;—*Shrop.* Revel Moreton, Esq;—*Somerset.* Sir William Pynsent, Bart.—*Suffolk.* Alexander Bence, Esq;—*Southamp.* Thomas Wyndham, Esq;—*Surrey*, Tho. Bevois, Esq;—*Warwick.* Charles Savage, Esq;—*Worcester.* Nicholas Bennet, Esq;—*Wilts.* William Batt, Esq;—For *South-Wales*: *Brecon*, Anthony Morgan, Esq;—*Glamorgan*, Edward Popham, Esq;—*Radnor.* Thomas Hughes, Esq;—For *North-Wales*: *Anglesea*, Hugh Jones, Esq;—*Carnarvon.* Hugh Williams, Esq;—*Denbigh.* John Edwards, Esq;—*Flint.* William Myddelton, Esq;—*Merioneth.* Rob. Griffith, Esq;—*Montgomery.* Rees Lloyd, Esq;

On the same Day, the Right Hon. the Lord Visc. *Perceval* and *Charles Edwin*, Esq; were, without Opposition, elected Members of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*; on which Occasion extraordinary Rejoicings were made by the Inhabitants, through the whole City and Liberties: And the Thanks of the two worthy Representatives were publicly return'd, as follows.

To the Independent Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Gentlemen,

WE could have no Excuse, after the great Honour we have received from you, by your disinterested and unanimous Choice of us, to be the Guardians of your Liberties in Parliament at this critical Conjunction, if we did not take the first Opportunity to express our Gratitude: We therefore now return our humble Thanks; but must leave it to Time to prove by our pub-

lick Conduct, how deeply and sincerely we are affected by this Obligation.—In the mean while, you may rest assured, that there shall be nothing wanting in our Power, to shew ourselves deserving of that Confidence you have reposed in us: And that we value and esteem the Favour you have conferred upon us, beyond the greatest of those Temptations which have corrupted, diverted, and deluded so great a Number from the Duty of that important Station, in which we have been so generously placed by you.

Gentlemen, we are with great Truth,
Your most faithful, obliged,
And humble Servants,

Dec. 31,
1741.

PERCEVAL,
CHA. EDWIN,

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

At a general Meeting of the Electors of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, held at the *Crown* and *Anchor* Tavern in the *Strand*, it was agreed, *nem. con.* to present Instructions to their Members; and a Committee being appointed, the following were drawn up, unanimously approved of, and afterwards presented by the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said City and Liberty.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount PERCEVAL, and CHARLES EDWIN, Esq;

WE the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, being truly sensible of the impending Dangers that threaten *Europe* at this critical Conjunction, cannot omit the Occasion, which now offers, of communicating to you our Sentiments upon the present Posture of Affairs, both at home and abroad, that so his Majesty (as much as in us lies) may have the Satisfaction he proposes to himself, by Means of the new Elections, an Opportunity of knowing the more immediate Sense and Disposition of his People in general.

And though your Regard for the Publick, and known Zeal for the present Royal Family, (under whom alone this Nation can be free and happy) leave us no Room to doubt but that you will diligently attend your Duty in Parliament; yet we crave Leave most earnestly to recommend it to you, especially at this Time, when the Posture of Affairs makes your Counsel and Assistance so necessary.

We cannot but lament that the War with *Spain* (a War in itself just and necessary, enter'd

N. B. Mr. Emlyn's Epitaph in our next.

ter'd into by the repeated Advice of both Houses of Parliament) should have been carried on, during the whole Course of it, with so little Vigour and Success: We therefore seriously recommend it to you to examine the Conduct of it, and to make strict Inquiry into the Cause, why, after such Profusion of publick Treasure, the Kingdom has received so little Reparation for the Injuries and Insults it has so long sustain'd.

As we are truly sensible of the Benefit we have received from the Justice of Parliament, in having the great Privilege restored to us, of being represented by Members of our own choosing, so we cannot but earnestly entreat you to be assiduous in doing the same Justice to all other Petitioners, who may have been deprived of their most valuable Birthright, by the Iniquity of their Returning Officers, and zealously to promote such Bills as may be thought necessary for securing the Rights of Electors, and the Independency of the Elected, and in particular for the restoring Triennial Parliaments.

The Experience of former Times evinces, how dangerous it is to the Constitution to have the Parliament fill'd with Numbers of Placemen, who may be too often at the arbitrary Beck of any Minister; and it is from the Freedom of our Representatives that we can alone hope to be extricated from the Labyrinth of Misfortunes, in which we apprehend we are at present involved.

We earnestly recommend to you to oppose the keeping up of standing Armies in Time of Peace, as being burdensome to the Subject, and dangerous to our Liberties, the ill Effects of which we have so lately felt.

We also recommend to you to oppose any Attempt that shall at any Time be made for extending the *Laws of Excise*, and to support any Bill or Bills that may brought in for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wool to any foreign Country.

FRIDAY, 8.

From the London Gazette.

A Letter from Capt. Hervey, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Superbe*, dated in Kinsale Harbour, into which he had been driven by contrary Winds, gives the following Account: That in his Passage from the *West-Indies*, in the Lat. of 33. 20. Long. 65. West, he had taken a *Spanish* Ship call'd the *Constance*, of 24 Guns and 64 Men, between 3 and 400 Tons, who came from the *Caraccas*, bound for the *Canaries*, laden with Cocoa. Advice is likewise brought by the *Superbe*, that Capt. Brodrick, in the *Shoreham*, had, in his Cruise off *Cartagena*, taken a *Champana*, laden partly with Bale Goods, that were of the Cargo of the *Galleons*, going for *Mempes*, and partly Money, which together are computed at near 80,000 Pieces of Eight Value: Also, that the *Augusta* had chased a *Spanish*

Privateer into Port *Francois*, and retaken a Prize from her; and had likewise taken and sent into *Jamaica*, a *Spanish* *Caracca* Ship of 300 Tons and 53 Men, which came from the *Havanna*, Aug. 5. N. S. bound to the Coast of *Caraccas*, but losing her Mast in her Passage, was going to Port *Francois* to refit; but the Governor of the *Havanna*, straitened for Money, had taken out of her 80,000 Pieces of Eight for the Urgencies of the publick Service. There are likewise Letters by the *Superbe*, which mention the Death of Don *Blasi de Lexo* at *Cartagena*, and give the following Account of what had happened some Time before at the *Havanna*, viz. That Don *Rodrigo de Torres*, the *Spanish* Admiral, sail'd from *Cartagena* in the *Santa Anna*, but that the Ship was run a-ground on the Rocks in their going into the *Havanna*, and had beat off half her Keel, for which they had been oblig'd to careen her: That the Admiral had then hoisted his Flag on board the *Invincible*, a new Ship built at the *Havanna*, and never at-Sea, which was soon after blown up by Lightning, and in her four Millions of Pieces of Eight; that the Ship having lain within Pistol-Shot of the Walls, the Town was deserted by every Body whilst she was burning; that two Churches had been extremely damag'd by the Blast, and the Dome of the principal one must be taken down to repair it; that Don *Rodrigo de Torres* had himself narrowly escaped in his Boat, and that the next Ship in which he hoisted his Flag had her Main-mast carried away in a Thunder Storm in two Days after his coming aboard. Some Letters from *Jamaica* mention, that they had heard there from *Cartagena*, that Admiral *Spinola* in the *Europa*, who went from the *Havanna* for *La Vera Cruz*, to fetch Money from thence, was lost in his Passage.

The following was omitted in our last for want of Room, being a Letter which Mr. Speaker receiv'd from Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, after the Dissolution of the late Parliament, containing his Answer to the Thanks of the House of Commons, transmitted to him, for his Services in the *West-Indies*.

S I R,

THE singular Honour done me in being thought deserving of the unanimous Thanks of the House of Commons, for my Endeavours to discharge my Duty to his Majesty in these Seas, is what I can't find Words sufficiently to express my grateful Sense of; but I shall ever retain a just Acknowledgment of the great Honour done me by the House, in their Approbation of my Services to his Majesty and my Country, and thinking them deserving of their Notice in this publick Manner.

As the publick Approbation of so august an Assembly, is the highest Honour a Subject

jest can receive, I must beg the Favour of you, Sir, to assure the House, that a grateful Sense of it will never be effaced out of my Memory; and that I shall endeavour, in all my future Conduct, by a continued Diligence, and faithful Discharge of my Duty to his Majesty, in the Execution of his Orders for the Honour of the Crown and Service of my Country, to study to preserve the Continuance of their Esteem.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

E. VERNON.

The Lord Chancellor also receiv'd a Letter from the said Admiral, to the same Purpose, in Answer to the Thanks transmitted to him from the House of Lords.

SATURDAY, 9.

A very fine Piece of Plate was finish'd, design'd to be presented to Capt. Ambrose, Commander of the *Rupert*, on his Arrival in Town; (see our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 619.) On one Part is curiously wrought the Arms of Capt. Ambrose, and opposite to it the *Rupert*, chasing a Spanish Privateer; and on the Basen in which it stands, the following Words are engrav'd,

To Captain John Ambrose,

In grateful Remembrance

Of the signal and singular Services

Done his Country against Spanish Privateers,

in 1741,

This Piece of Plate is presented

by the private Insurers

of London.

THURSDAY, 14.

The 12 following Malefactors, condemn'd the two last Sessions, (London Mag. for Oct. last, p. 515, and Dec. p. 618.) were executed at Tyburn, viz. James Duquois, Joseph Allen, Robert Ramsay, John Culliford, John Newman, William Warner, Samuel Shuffe, Joseph Laycock, Dominick Fitzgerald, James Wells, Mary Dutton, and Margaret Watson.

TUESDAY, 19.

The 7 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Pinks and Stephen Jenkins, for robbing a Higgle of 3 Dozen of Fowls and 4l. on the Highway. — Eleanor Brown, for picking a Person's Pocket of a Silk Purse, 16s. and a Steel Seal. — Joseph Pigg, for Sheep-stealing. — Margaret Burgess, for stealing a Silver Tankard. — Jesse Walden, for Burglary. — And Christopher Jordan, for robbing Mr. Colt of a Hat and Wig, a Guinea, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Merchants of London went up to Parliament with their Petitions, and presented them to both Houses; when that deliver'd to the House of Lords was order'd to be heard on Feb. 4, and that to the House of Commons, the 27th Instant, by themselves or Council.

The Petitions set forth, as follows: "We your Petitioners, with the utmost Concern, have found ourselves under the Necessity of representing to this House, that the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms have been continually expos'd to the growing Influence of the Spanish Privateers, from the Commencement of this just and necessary War; that during its whole Progress and Continuance, notwithstanding the repeated Applications of the suffering Merchants for Protection and Redress, their Losses and Misfortunes have considerably increased of late, to the Impoverishing of many of his Majesty's Subjects, the great Detriment of Trade in general, the Diminution of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Dishonour of the Nation; that upwards of 300 Ships and Vessels have been already taken, (the greatest Part of them in or near the British Channel and Soundings) and carried into St. Sebastian, and other adjacent Ports; by which, Numbers of his Majesty's most useful Subjects have been reduced to Want and Imprisonment; or, compelled by inhuman Treatment, and despairing of a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, have insisted in the Service of Spain. Your Petitioners apprehend, that most of these Misfortunes might have been prevented, considering the Weakness of our Enemy at Sea, had a few of his Majesty's Ships of War been properly stationed, and the Commanders kept strictly to their Duty; a Neglect which appears the more surprizing, as there was a Precedent of an Act of Parliament in 1707, expressly made for those Purposes, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom, by Cruizers and Convoys*; that by means of this Neglect, and the many valuable Prizes the Spaniards have made, they have been encouraged and enabled to fit out such Numbers of Privateers from St. Sebastian and Bilbao, exclusive of other Ports, as to render the Navigation to and from these Kingdoms every Day more and more dangerous; and the present great and unexpected Power of the Enemy in the Mediterranean, gives your Petitioners Reason to apprehend, that our Trade is become extremely precarious in those Parts; that there have been various Neglects and Delays in the Appointment and sending out of Convoys; and that out of those few, which have been granted, some of the Commanders have paid so little Regard to the Ships under their Care, that they have deserted them at Sea, and left them as a Prey to the Enemy: And we pray Leave further to represent, that the Navigation to and from several of his Majesty's Colonies has often been much expos'd to the Enemy; and that many Ships have been taken in the American Seas by their Privateers, principally owing, as we presume, to a Want of a sufficient

cient Number of Ships, or of proper Care in some of his Majesty's Commanders, stationed in those Parts; that many Ships have been brought into Danger, by the arbitrary impressing of their ablest Hands out of the homeward bound Ships before they had made the Land, or arrived to a Place of Safety, and out of the outward bound Ships in the Prosecution of their Voyages: And we pray Leave to assure this House, that we do not complain of such Captures as are the unavoidable Consequence of a War, but of such only as have been occasioned by a Want of due Care for the Protection of Trade, which has, during the whole War, laboured under an apparent Neglect and Disregard; nor shall we ever be induced, either by our past Misfortunes, or future Apprehensions, so far to forget our Duty to his Majesty and the Legislature, as once to repine or murmur at the present War with *Spain*, which his Majesty and these Kingdoms are so necessarily engaged in, and upon the vigorous Prosecution of which the Interest of the *British* Trade and the Freedom of Navigation so evidently depend."

Petitions of the same Nature were likewise presented from *Bideford*, *Southampton*, *Liverpool*, *Lancaster*, &c.

The Anniversary of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 36th Year of his Age.

The Number of those that died last Year at *Amsterdam* were 9864, and of the Marriages 2166.

TUESDAY, 26.

The Sheriffs of *London* went up to Parliament with the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City, to the following Effects:

"At a Time when a feeble Enemy holds our Naval Power in Derision, and the Conduct and Distribution of our Ships of War, are the Subject of universal Censure, to remain unconcerned and silent, would ill become the representative Body of this great Metropolis, which so sensibly shares in every publick Misfortune: Your Petitioners therefore beg Leave humbly to represent, that it is with the utmost Grief we have seen the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms so constantly interrupted, on our own Coasts, and almost in Sight of our late powerful naval Armaments, by the Privateers of *Spain*, to the Ruin of our Trade, the enriching of the Enemy, and the Disgrace of the *British* Name; that the Losses hereby sustained, the Manner in which Applications for Redress have been often evaded, and other numerous Instances of Negligence and Disregard of the commercial Interest of these Kingdoms, (whilst a neighbouring Nation is every Day converting these Errors to their own Advantage) have given us the most dreadful Apprehensions, lest our Trade, the Foundation of our Wealth and Power, and which has formerly enabled us

to maintain the Liberties of *Europe*, should be transferred into the Hands of our potent and dangerous Rival; that we cannot but observe with Concern, that those Ships of War, which we might reasonably have expected, would have been employed in protecting our Trade, have not contributed either thereto, or to the Interest or Honour of this Nation; and that we have seen a powerful and well-provided Fleet remaining inactive in our own Ports, or more ingloriously putting to Sea, without the Appearance of any Enterprize in View, or even the Possibility of meeting an Enemy worthy of its Attention, whilst our trading Vessels have been daily exposed in the *British* Channel and Soundings, to the Privateers of a Place so inconsiderable as *St. Sebastians* — Notwithstanding these various Subjects of Complaint, your Petitioners do not hereby intend to signify the least Desire of a Peace with *Spain*, until his Majesty shall, by a vigorous Prosecution of the War, have obtained from the Enemy an ample Acknowledgment of his People's just Rights, and the Possession of such a Pledge, as may effectually secure the Freedom of Navigation to our latest Posterity."

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

CAPT. *Fox*, a *West-India* Commander, to Miss *Ellwood*.

Rev. Mr. *Rorton*, Rector of *St. Andrew's*, *Holbourn*, to Miss *Gardner*.

Rev. Dr. *Tovey*, Principal of *New-Inn* Hall in *Oxford*, to Mrs. *Tborp*.

Charles Penruddock, of *Compton-Chamberlain*, in *Wilts*, Esq; to Miss *Fanny Windham*.

— *Fox*, Esq; to Miss *Cutbert*, only Daughter and Heiress to *James Cutbert*, of *Carlisle*, Esq;

Ephraim Miller, Esq; of *Hartingfordbury*, to the Hon. Miss *Belendine*, Sister to Lord *Belendine*.

Rev. Mr. *Jackson*, Prebendary of *Litchfield*, to Miss *Anne Smallbroke*, youngest Daughter of the Ld. Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Samuel Burroughs, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery, to Miss *Hurst*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

James Comberbach, of *Yorkshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Leadger* of *Leeds*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

William Baker, Esq; Alderman of *Hoffshaw Ward*, to Miss *Tonson*, eldest Daughter of the late *Jacob Tonson*, Esq; Bookseller in the *Strand*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of the Lord *Vere Bertie*, safely deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Whittingham*, Archdeacon of *Dublin*.

Sir *Matthew Dean*, Bart. in *Ireland*.

In *France*, Father *Bernard de Montfaucon*, a *Benedictine* of the Congregation of *St. Maur*,

Maur, a Fryar of the Abbey of *St. Germain de Prez*, honorary Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and the Editor of those learned *Tomes* which are such a curious Representation and Explanation of Antiquity. He died suddenly, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Sir William Norwich, Bart. at *Market-Harborough* in *Leicestershire*.

Hon. Charles Hamilton, Esq; youngest Son of the Lord Viscount *Limerick*.

Mrs. Marsh, in *Charterhouse-Square*, reputed to have died worth 100,000*l*.

Sir Alexander Murray, of *Blackbarony* in *Scotland*, Bart.

Sir William Pole, Bart. at *Shute* in *Devonshire*, sometime Master of the Household to *Q. Anne*.

The above mention'd died in December last.

The most noble *Peregrine Bertie*, Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*, Marquess and Earl of *Lindsey*, Baron *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, &c. one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and F. R. S. His Grace died on Jan. 1. and left Issue 3 Sons and 5 Daughters, and is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, *Peregrine*, Marquess of *Lindsey*, now Duke of *Ancafter*, &c.

Lady Sundon, Wife of Lord *Sundon*, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Andrew Archer, Esq; in *Warwickshire*, Father of *Thomas* and *Henry Archer*, Esqrs. Members in the late and present Parliament: He was six Times elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *Warwick*.

Lady Anne Harvey, Relict of Lieut. Gen. *Daniel Harvey*, eldest Daughter of *Ralph* late Duke of *Montague*, and eldest Sister to *John* the present Duke.

His Grace the Duke of *Montrose*, who was Keeper of the Great Seal in *Scotland*, but remov'd from thence in 1734, for opposing the Schemes of the M——r. He is succeeded by his eldest Son, the Marquess of *Grabam* and Earl of *Wakefield*.

Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. at *Pilleton* in *Staffordshire*.

Right Hon. the Lord Vis. *Mayo*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Hon. Col. Foley, of the Horse Guards.

Sir Marmaduke Gresham, of *Limpfield* in *Surrey*, Bart. descended from the famous *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Kat. who built the Royal Exchange.

Lady Skipwith, aged 104.

Elizabeth Lady Cotterell, second Wife of *Sir Charles Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies, Father of *Sir Clement*, whose Family have enjoy'd that honourable Post ever since its Creation.

Right Rev. Dr. *Stephen Weston*, Lord Bishop of *Exeter*.

Rev. Mr. *Bradley*, aged 82, Canon Residentiary of *York Cathedral*.

At *Tborner*, near *Leeds*, Mr. *John Philips*, in the 117th Year of his Age. He was born at *Carlton*, near *Stockley*, July 8, 1625, the first Year of K. *Charles I.* and lived in 8 Kings and Queens Reigns. He walk'd about to his dying Day; his Teeth were good, as was also his Hearing; his Sight tolerable, and was so brisk and active as to resolve to have gone to *York*, and poll for Mr. *Fox* at the Election.

Right Hon. the Lord *Sherard Manners*, Memb. of Parl. for *Tawistocke* in *Devonshire*.

Thomas Watts, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, and one of the Directors of the *Sun-Fire Office*.

The Lady of *Sir Edward Hulse*, Bart. one of the Physicians to his Majesty.

Thomas Pindar, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

Hon. Charles Campbell, Esq; Representative for the Shire of *Argyle* in *Scotland*.

Duncan Urquhart, jun. Esq; of *Burdysheards*, Col. of the third Reg. of Foot Guards.

Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Baldwin, Sister to the Lord *Onslow*.

Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of *St. Alban's*, Mother of the present Duke: She was one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of the late *Anbry de Vere*, the last Earl of *Oxford* of that antient Line.

Dr. *Edmund Halley*, Astronomy Professor to his Majesty, aged 82, at the Observatory in *Greenwich Park*.

Right Hon. *William Lord Stawell*, succeeded by his Brother, now *Edw. Ld. Stawell*.

Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Uncle to the late Duke of *Ancafter*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Josiah Hort*, Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, translated to the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*, &c. in *Ireland*, in the Room of Dr. *Syngé*, deceas'd, and to hold the Bishoprick of *Ardagh* in Commendam.—Dr. *John Wetcombe*, Bishop of *Clonsfert* and *Kilmacduagh*, made Bishop of *Kilsenora*, alias *Tenebore*, in the Room of the said Dr. *Syngé*.—Dr. *Joseph Storey*, Bishop of *Killaloe*, translated to the See of *Kilmore*.—*John Ryder*, D. D. made Bishop of *Killaloe* in his Room.—Mr. *Theoph. Bras* made Dean of *St. Patrick* in *Killaloe*.—Mr. *Kenrick Prescot*, B. D. chosen Master of *Catherine-Hall*, Cambridge, in the Room of Dr. *Hubbard*, deceas'd.—*Joseph Farby*, M. A. presented to the Rectory of *Barton St. Andrew's* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Matt. Hayrick*, to the Rectory of *Loddington* in *Northamptonshire*.—*Daniel Griffins*, L. L. B. to the Rectory of *South-Stoke* in *Suffex*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. *John Pausonby*, Esq; second Son to the Earl of *Besborough*, made Secretary

to the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.—Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. made Commander in Chief of all the Ships of War in the Thames and Medway, and at the Buoy in the Nore.—Walter Warburton, Gent. made Constable of Chester Castle.—Henry Compton, Esq; appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal; and Abraham Castres, Esq; Consul General at Lisbon in his Room.—Tho. Murlay, Esq; made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, John Bowes, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer there, Arthur Dawson, Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer, St. George Canfield, Esq; Attorney General, and Warren Flood, Esq; Solicitor General.—Sir Tho. Robins, Bart. made Governor of Barbadoes.—Tho. Medlycott, Esq; a Commissioner of Hawkers and Pedlars.—John Rutberford, Esq; Capt. of an Independant Comp. at Jamaica.

New Members chosen.

Albert Nesbitt, Esq; for Huntingdon, in the Room of the Hon. Mr. Hill, who made his Election for Warwick.—Earl of Middlesex, for the County of Sussex.—Lord George Bentinck, for Droitwich in Worcestershire.—Joseph Wyndham Ashe, Esq; for Downeton in Wilts.—James Greenville, Esq; for Old Sarum in Wilts, in the Room of Mr. Lyttleton, who made his Election for Oakhampton in Devonshire.—Thomas Foley, of Stoke, Esq; for Herefordshire.—Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. for Apulby in Westmoreland, in the Room of Mr. Doddington, who made his Election for Bridgewater.—William Sloper, Esq; for Whitechurch

in Hampshire, in the Room of Mr. Wallop, who made his Election for Andover.—Hon. — Conway, Esq; for Thetford in Norfolk.—Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. for Highbamferrers in Northamptonshire, in the Room of Mr. Finch, who made his Election for Malton in Yorkshire.—John Butler, Esq; for East-Grinstead in Sussex.—Cholmondley Turner, Esq; for Yorkshire, by a Majority of 956 against Henry Fox, Esq; the Number for the former being 8005, and for the latter 7049.—L.V. Lime-riek, for Tavistock.—Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, Esq; declar'd duly elected for the Shire of Berwick. See the List in our Mag. for Nov. last.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILL. Smith, late of Bristol, Stuff-Maker.—Tho. Hatton, of Lombard-street, Laceman.—Will. Smith the younger, of Winchester, Ironmonger.—Will. House, of St. Martin in the Fields, Tire-Smith.—James Corrie, now or late of Stroud, Linen-draper.—Kemp Bowman, of Bristol, Distiller and Merchant.—John Harvey the younger, now or late of Great Yarmouth, Ship-Carpenter.—John Tolet, of St. Stephen, Walbroke, Merchant.—John Read, of Bristol, Meal-Factor.—Will. Carmalt, late of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, Broker.—Kelland Heath, of Mark-Lane, London, Dealer in Sugars.—James King, of Winchester, Wollen-draper and Mercer.—John Caswall and John Mount, of London, Bankers and Partners.—William Dodson, late of St. Olave, Southwark, Hofer.—Tho. Lloyd, of Long-Acre, Carpenter and Builder.

STOCKS.

<i>J. Sea</i> 104 $\frac{3}{8}$	<i>African</i> 10
— <i>Ann.</i> 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Royal Aff.</i> 37
<i>Bank</i> 136 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lon. ditto</i> 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
— <i>Circ.</i> 31 2s 6d	<i>3 p. C. Ann.</i> 98 $\frac{5}{8}$
<i>M. Bank</i> 113	<i>Salt Tallies Par</i>
<i>India</i> 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Emp. Loan</i> Nothing
— <i>Bonds</i> 41 a 31 19s	<i>Equiv.</i> 110

The Course of EXCHANGE.

<i>Amst.</i> 35 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bilboa</i> 38 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>D. Sight</i> 34 8	<i>Leghorn</i> 49 a $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Rotter.</i> 35 2	<i>Genoa</i> 52 $\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Hamb.</i> 33 7	<i>Venice</i> 50 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Paris</i> 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lisbon</i> 51 5d a $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Bourdx.</i> 30 $\frac{7}{8}$	<i>Porto</i> 51 4d $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
<i>Cadiz</i> 40	<i>Antw.</i> 35 8 a 9
<i>Madrid</i> 39 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Dublin</i> 11

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

<i>Wheat</i> 28 30	<i>Pease</i> 25 27
<i>Rye</i> 19 21	<i>H. Pease</i> 21 22
<i>Barley</i> 18 19	<i>H. Beans</i> 21 24
<i>Oats</i> 11 14 6	<i>B. Malt</i> 22 23
<i>Barley</i> 29 33	<i>P. Malt</i> 23 24 6

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Dec. 22. to Jan. 26.

Christned	{ Males 701 Females 684 }	1385
Buried	{ Males 1922 Females 1983 }	3905
Died under 2 Years old		1080
Between 2 and 5		278
5	10	119
10	20	122
20	30	359
30	40	454
40	50	493
50	60	383
60	70	276
70	80	210
80	90	105
90 and upwards		26
		3905

Hay 54 to 63s. a Load.

P R E-

PRESENTLY after the Revolution in *Russia*, of which we gave an Account in our last, the Persons and Papers of Count *Osterman*, Veldt Marshal Count *Munich*, and several of their Adherents, were seized, and Commissaries were appointed to examine them; since which all their Estates, Effects, and Dignities have been declared to be forfeited, and they are still detained in close Custody, but no corporal Punishment has, as yet, been inflicted upon any of them. The Grand Dutchess, her Husband, and Son, were immediately sent away, upon their Return to *Mecklenbourg*, without the least Indignity's being offered to any of them; and the new Empress has declared, that she will allow them a Pension for their Support.

The *French* and *Bavarians* having made themselves Masters of *Prague*, before the *Austrian* Army could come to its Relief, the latter thereupon retired towards *Budweis*, but has since, in different Parties, gained several Advantages over the former, the most remarkable of which are as follows: About the 20th of last Month, Veldt Marshal *Koenigsmutter*, with a Part of the *Austrian* Army under his Command, happily passed the River *Enns*, and drove the Confederates from that Town, and likewise from *Steyr*. Upon this, all the *French* and *Bavarian* Troops in that Neighbourhood retired into *Lintz*, to the Number of 6 or 7000 Men, where they were immediately surrounded and block'd up by the *Austrians*; and as they had no Store of Provisions along with them, it is thought they must surrender at Discretion; for, by the last Accounts, they were reduced to live upon Horse-flesh, and had been unsuccessful in all their Sallies. The Marshal having thus inclosed all the Confederate Troops in that Neighbourhood, in the Town of *Lintz*, M. *Berenclau* was sent with a Detachment towards *Bavaria*, and having surprized *Reidt* and *Scharding*, he opened a Way for the *Hussars* to make Incursions very far into the Territories of *Bavaria*. In order to dislodge the *Austrians* from *Scharding*, the *Bavarians* had gathered together a Body of 8000 Men, and had made an Attempt to surprize that Town in the Night-time, but being disappointed by the Vigilance of M. *Berenclau*, and the 6 Companies of Grenadiers, with a Body of Horse, which they had sent upon that Design, being next Day defeated, M. *Berenclau*, soon after, marched with all the Troops he had in *Scharding*, excepting only as many as were necessary for the Guard of the Town, and having joined M. *Mentzel* and the Troops under his Command, they marched together to the Village of *Wittick*, where the Enemy were posted, and having attacked them, they obtained an entire Victory.

We have an Account from *Frankfort*, that on the 13th of this Month, the Electoral

College unanimously chose *Charles Albert* *Cajetan* Elector of *Bavaria*, King of the *Romans*, and Emperor of *Germany*; and that he was to be crowned the 19th Instant by his Brother the Elector of *Cologne*, in whose Favour the Elector of *Mentz*, whose sole Right it is to crown the Emperor, was, for this Time, pleased to dispense with it.

To balance the Advantages the Queen of *Hungary* has obtained in *Austria*, the *Prussian* Army, commanded by Count *Schwerin*, has entered *Moravia*, and seems to be carrying every Thing before them without Opposition; for on the 15th of last Month, the City of *Olmütz* was surrendered to them by Capitulation; and the King of *Prussia* is himself set out for his Army, in order to begin the Campaign early in the Spring, having in his Way thither, paid a Visit to the King of *Poland* at *Dresden*, where he arrived the 8th of this Month, and departed next Day.

But of all our late Pieces of Intelligence, the News from *Spain* and *Italy* are the most mysterious and surprizing. In our Magazine for *November* we gave an Account of the *Spanish* Fleet's sailing, without Interruption, to *Italy*. Since that, we have an Account that their Squadron sailed from *Cadix*, and passed thro' the *Streights*, whilst our Squadron was lying at *Gibraltar*; and tho' they passed thro' in the Night-time, yet Fate, it seems, resolved, they should not pass unobserved by us; for next Morning, *Nov. 25*, a brisk East Wind came on, which drove them so far back, that they continued almost two Days in Sight of our Squadron, which was, as 'tis said, then repairing. On the 2d of *December* our Admiral sailed, and in a few Days came up with the *Spanish* Squadron, in a Line of Battle: But when he was bearing down upon them, and ready to fall on, the *French* *Toulon* Squadron, stood in between, and sent a Message to our Admiral, That as the Spaniards and he were engaged in one and the same Expedition, he must obey his Orders, and could not avoid taking them into his Protection. Whatever Orders our Admiral had, he had not Force enough to attack both, and was therefore obliged to turn Tail, and from thence proceed to *Portmahon*, to wait for a Reinforcement of Ships, and, perhaps, of Orders. But before he, it seems, received either, the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons in Conjunction sailed to *Barcelona*; and from thence they set sail again on the 24th of last Month, with a second Embarkation for *Italy*.

Since the *French* Troops left the Island of *Corfica*, the brave Natives seem resolved to have another Struggle for freeing themselves from the Yoke of the *Genoise*; for several of their banished Chiefs are returned, and the Inhabitants are providing themselves with Arms, and other Utensils of War.

ENTER-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. TEMPLUM Libertatis. Liber primus. Printed for C. Bathurst and G. Hawkins, price 2s. 6d.

2. Field-Sports. A Poem. By W. Somerville, Esq. Sold by J. Roberts, price 1s.

3. Liber Jobi in Versiculos metricè divisus. Per R. Grey, S. T. P. Printed for J. Stagg.

4. Persian Eclogues. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

5. Odes on various Subjects. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

6. Fatal Necessity. A Tragedy. Sold by T. Cooper, price 1s.

7. A Poetical Epistle. Printed for C. Marsh, price 1s.

8. A Poem on the War in the West-Indies under Admiral Vernon. Printed for T. Aspley; and sold by B. Collins in Salisbury, price 6d.

9. The sixteenth Ode of Horace, Book III. imitated. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

HISTORICAL.

10. The English Baronetage. A new Edition. In five Volumes in 8vo. Printed for T. Watson, price 1l. 15s.

11. An Historical Character of the Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Hastings. By T. Barnard, M. A. Sold by S. Birt, pr. 2s. 6d.

12. The History of Nadir Shah. Sold by the Booksellers, price 4s.

LAW, POLITICAL.

13. The Landlord's Companion: Or, Ways and Means to raise the Value of Land. Containing, 1. Considerations on the Reasonableness and Necessity of advancing the Farming Interest. 2. Considerations on the Cattle-Trade, and the Methods of raising the British Rents. 3. Considerations on other Methods of relieving our Landholders. With political Discourses on the Land Tax, War, and other Subjects, occasionally intermixed. By William Allen, of Fobson in Pembrokeshire, Esq. Printed for T. Aspley, price 1s.

14. A Key to the Business of the present Session. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1s.

15. A Letter concerning the Conduct of the War with Spain. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

16. The Expediency of one Man's dying to save a Nation from perishing. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

17. A Hint upon the Instructions from the Electors. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. A new and easy Introduction to the Study of Geography, by Way of Question and Answer. Principally design'd for the Use of Schools: (Adapted to Mr. Locke's Notions of initiating Children into the Knowledge of the Science,) with 41 curious Maps originally design'd and engrav'd for this second Edition. In two Parts. Containing, 1. An Explication of the Sphere; or of all such Terms as are any Ways requisite for the right Understanding of the terraqueous Globe. 2. A

general Description of all the most remarkable Countries throughout the World; of their respective Situations, Extents, Divisions, Cities, Rivers, Soils, Commodities, Curiousities, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Universities, Customs, Forms of Government, and Religion, &c. To which is added, a compendious Dictionary of the most common Names of ancient Geography, explain'd by those which they now bear: As also, an alphabetical Index of the principal Places that are mentioned throughout the Work. Written originally in *Higb Dutch* by the late celebrated Mr. Hubner, and now carefully revis'd and corrected. By J. Cowley, Geographer to his Majesty. In a neat Pocket Vol. Printed for T. Cox, and J. Hodges, pr. bound 3s. —The Author of the Works of the Learned, in Art. 28, for October 1737, speaks thus of it. 'The Title-Page of this Work is a compendious and very just Account of it: It is undoubtedly more copious and instructive than any Thing of its Nature, that has hitherto appeared in our Tongue.' And thus goes on with many other Encomiums too long to be inserted here.—Note, Above 30,000 of the said Book have been sold of the Original.

19. Two Essays on the ancient Greek Chronology and Language. By S. Squire, M. A. Sold by J. Beecroft, price 2s. 6d.

20. An Essay on Honour. Printed for R. Minors, price 1s. 6d.

21. The Honourableness of Marriage adjusted and defended. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

22. The City and Country Builders and Workman's Treasury of Designs. Printed for S. Harding, S. Birt, and B. Dod, 4to, price 10s. 6d. in Sheets.

PHYSICAL.

23. The natural Method of curing the Diseases of the Body, &c. By Geo. Cheyne, M. D. Printed for Geo. Strahan and Mess. Knapton, 8vo, price 5s.

24. Dr. Boerhaave's Academical Lectures on the Theory of Physick. Vol. I. Printed for W. Innes, 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

25. Natural Sagacity the principal Secret, if not the Whole in Physick. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1s.

26. An Essay on Blood-letting. By R. Butler, M. D. Printed for C. Corbet, pr. 2s. 6d.

SERMONS.

27. A Sermon preach'd at Hereford, Sept. 2, 1741. By S. Coxall, D. D. Sold by B. Dodd, price 6d.

28. A Sermon preach'd at Oxford, Dec. 2, 1741. By W. Romaine, A. M. Printed for F. Gosling, price 6d.

29. A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. J. Collett. By J. Stennett. Printed for A. Ward, price 6d.

30. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. N. Ward. By S. Wilson. Printed for A. Ward, price 6d.